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# The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. IV NO. 119 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1916. ONE ANNA.


## SHIPPING.

### P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

| Date | Steamers. | Tons | From Aden | Tons |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23rd May | Namur * | 7000 | | |
| 23rd " | Salsette | 6000 | Kashgar | 3000 |
| 30th " | Sardhana | 7000 | | |
| 4th June. | Salsette | 6000 | Karmala | 9000 |
| 11th " | Caledonia | 8809 | | |
| 18th " | Salsette | 6000 | Morea | 11000 |
| 25th " | Arabia | 8000 | | |
| 2nd July | Salsette | 6000 | Khyber | 9000 |
| 9th " | Nagova | 7000 | | |
| 16th " | Salsette | 6000 | Medina | 12500 |
| 23rd " | Kuiva | 9000 | | |
| 30th " | Salsette | 6000 | Mongolia | 10000 |

*The "NAMUR" is an extra departure and will proceed via usual ports to MARSEILLES and LONDON.

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

| Date About | Steamers. | Tons. | Connecting At Colombo. | Tons |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 18 h May | Nagova | 7000 | Medina | 12500 |
| 15 h June | Nankin | 7000 | Malwa | 11000 |
| 29 h J. | Novara | 7000 | Kaisar-i-Hind | 11500 |

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

### BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

| About | Steamer | Destination |
|---|---|---|
| 20th May | Lhasa | Bombay direct connecting with Dwarka at Karachi for Gulf passengers only. |
| 23rd " | Chakla | Karachi direct. |
| 27th " | Lhasa | Karachi direct connecting with Dumraior Gulf passengers only |
| 1st June | Aratoon Apcar | East & South Africa. |

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

To London calling at Aden, Suez, and Port Said.

| Sails. | Steamer. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| About 23rd May | Malda | 8000 |

FARES TO LONDON.

| Singie | Return. |
|---|---|
| First Class Rs. 690. | First class (returning by B. I.) Rs. 1035. First class (returning by P. & O. Mail) Rs. 1,192-8-0. |
| Second Class Rs. 510. | Second class (returning by B. I.) Rs. 765. Second class (returning by P. & O. mail) Rs. 877-8-0. |

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Flooring Tiles Marble Merchants and Contractors.

### GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.,

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OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

## SHIPPING.

### ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE
SPRING SAILINGS, 1916.
HOMEWARD.

| Steamers. | Class. | Tons. | Leave Bombay about. | Leave Karachi about. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| City of Birmingham | A & C | 7500 | | 1st June |
| City of Exeter | A & C | 9237 | | 21st/22 June |

| FARES. | 1st class Single. | 1st class Return | 2nd class Single. | 2nd class Return. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Marseilles | 556 | 868 | 420 | 630 |
| London via Marseilles | 320 | 1,033 | 480 | 720 |
| Liverpool | 340 | 90 | 459 | 675 |
| London via Marseilles out from Liverpool | — | 842 | — | 712 |

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess
A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
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KALYAN.—Proprietor, Refreshment Room, Kalyan Station.
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NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NEEMUCH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya, Esq.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
PURNEA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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SIMLA.—The Japanese Stores.
SURAT.—Changanlal Motiram, Kollapith.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
THANA.—Jamshed and Fredoon Irani, opposite Railway Station.
TRICHINOPOLY.—A. K. Sunderarajan Warrior.
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### NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

| Steamers | Commanders. | Tons. | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay Maru | Y. Kobayashi | 4625 | 7th May | 18th May |
| Potomi Maru | M Fujio | 3419 | 25th May | 5th May |
| Mayori Maru | M. Taniguchi | 3273 | 3rd May | 2nd June |
| Klein Maru | T. Sasaki | 4967 | 2nd May | 10th June |
| Rangoon Maru | T. Hori | 5348 | 12th June | 24th June |

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

### OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 120 Vessels,, Gross Tonnage 273,600.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Commanders. | Arrivals. | Departures |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Java Maru | 4499 | S. Yanagi | 18th May | 23rd May |
| Indo Maru | 5311 | Y. Somekawa | 24th May | 6th June |
| Shinkoku Maru | 5336 | T. Kuchiki | 31st May | 11th June |

For Freight apply to
M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

## BANKING.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital ..... £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £1,200,000
Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E.C.
Branches:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | Chittagong | Zanzibar |
| Bombay | Rangoon | Mombassa |
| Madras | Mandalay | Nairobi |
| Karachi | Colombo | Nakuru |
| Lahore | Kandy | Kisuma |
| Amritsar | Newera-Elliya | Jinja |
| Delhi | Aden (Camp) | Kampale |
| Cawnpore | Aden (Steamer Point) | Entebbe |
| Tuticoria | | |
| Cochin | | |

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo South American Bank, Ld.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

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THE FIRM FOR CHOCOLATES.

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Price from As. 10 to Rs. 30 each.

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BOMBAY & POONA.
Telegrams "Cornaglia" Telephone No. 42.

## BANKING.

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,400,000
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Antung Hsein | Liaoyang | Ryojun (Port Arthur) |
| Changchun | Calcutta | San Francisco |
| Dairen (Dalney) | London | Shanghai |
| Hankow | Lyons | Sydney |
| Harbin | Mengtien (Mukden) | Australia) |
| Hongkong | Nagasaki | Tiehling |
| Honolulu | Newchwang | Tientsin |
| Kobe | New York | Tokyo |
| Los Angles (Cal. U. S. A.) | Osaka | Tsingtau |
| | Pekin | Tsinanfu |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

### BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

## BANKING.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)
Capital ..... £1,200,000
Reserve ..... £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE.
78, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | Singapore | Hoilo |
| Calcutta | Malacca | Hong Kong |
| Madras | Kuala-Lumpur | Canton |
| Rangoon | (F. M. S.) | Foochow |
| Colombo | Klang F.M.S.) | Shanghai |
| Karachi | Seremban (F.M.S. | Tientsin |
| Amritsar | Bangkok | Tsingtau |
| Delhi | Batavia | (North China) |
| Penang | Sourabaya | Hankow |
| Puket | Saigon | Peking |
| Taiping (F.M.S. | Haiphong | Yokohama |
| Ipoh (F. M. S.) | Manila | Kobe |
| Medan (Sumatra) | Cebu | |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities. Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
Post Box No. 24.

### THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

| | |
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| B. O. C LAMPS OIL | B. O. C. PITCH |
| B. O. C. PETROL | B. O. C. CANDLES |
| B. O. C. MOTOR OILS | B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS |
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BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,
P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

## BANKING.

### THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

21, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Subscribed Capital ..... £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund ..... £550,000
Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta). Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota Eharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts, payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

### THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES" ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 7,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent, per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

### THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.
Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 11,21,541
HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
SETH GHANSHAMDAS,
Manager.

## BANKING.

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
Paid-up Capital ..... $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... £1,500,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amoy | Ipoh | Rangoon |
| Bangkok | Johore | Saigon |
| Batavia | Kobe | San Francisco |
| Bombay | Kwala-Lumpur | Shanghai |
| Calcutta | London | Do. Hongkong |
| Canton | Lyons | Singapore |
| Colombo | Malacca | Sourabaya |
| Foochow | Manila | Taipeh |
| Hankow | Nagasaki | Tientsin |
| Harbin | New York | Tsingtau |
| Hongkong | Peking | Yloilo |
| | Penang | Yokohama |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
J. D. SMART,
Agent.
40, Churchgate Street.

### THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)
Bankers to the Government in Busra.
HEAD OFFICE. 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad and Basra.
Authorised Capital ..... £1,500,000
Called-up Capital ..... £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £900,000
Reserve Fund ..... £55,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
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Emile Fransequi, Esq., (Director of the Societe General de Belgique.)
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. Gaskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)
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Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdass, Esq.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.
SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends for clients.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

### G. M. JAVAKAR

ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER
GIRGAON, BOMBAY.
Photos by Day and Night.
Pastles Painting a Speciality.
Perfect satisfaction in Snap Shots of Children.
Office, School and College Groups at special reduced rates.
Amateur Work done promptly and cheap.
A visit is solicited.
Studio open daily from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m.

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ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES,
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

## MISCELLANEOUS.

HEALTH RESORT—DEOLALI CORONATION HOTEL. Best European Comforts
1049 Terms Moderate.

MASSAGE.—Patients treated on modern methods recommended by the Medical Faculty, by an experienced masseuse. Apply to Box No. 7, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1095

SPECIFIC FOR GIVING UP OPIUM HABIT.—Guaranteed painless, harmless, radical cure in two weeks. Rs. 6 per week. Two days treatment gratis for trial. SRI WORKS, Beadon Square (Calcutta.) 4085.

## WANTED

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WANTED.—By educated Frenchman, PUPILS desirous of learning French quickly and thoroughly. Translations undertaken, MONSIEUR FALZOFIELD, Rafiya Manzil, Wodehouse Road. 1090A

WANTED.—PUPILS for the Piano. Sound training to beginners. Terms moderate. Vicinity Fort. Apply "J. M." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1003

WANTED—A MASTER & A CHIEF OFFICER for a steamer. Apply stating experience and salary required to Box No. 864, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4135

WANTED.—GRADUATES and undergraduates, those with Mathematics or Science will be preferred. Apply sharp stating terms, qualifications and Second Language to the undersigned. M. S. MEHTA, Educational Inspector Mangrol Kathiawar. 4093.

WANTED.—An M.A. in English for the post of Senior Professor of English in the D. A. V. College, Lahore. Pay Rs. 250 rising to Rs. 300. Apply with testimonials, to:—The SECRETARY, D. A. V. College, Managing Committee, Lahore. 4112

WANTED.—WEAVING MASTER. Only long and well-experienced in the line need apply in writing with copies of testimonials and stating least salary expected, to Messrs. THACKERSEY MOOLJEE and Co., No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay. 4131

WANTED.—A STEAM ROAD ROLLER DRIVER on Rs. 45 per month from 15th June 1916. Apply with testimonials. Only experienced Drivers need apply.

J. J. B. BENSON,
Executive Engineer,
Thana District.
Thana, 15th May, 1916. 4144

WANTED.—for the DALY College, Indore, by June 24th an Assistant Master, salary Rs. 80-120. A good knowledge of Hindi and English essential; athlete preferred. Candidates who are already in employment should apply through their Superior Officers.—For further particulars apply to The PRINCIPAL, Daly College, Indore. 1080.

WANTED—for the Dufferin Hospital, Darbhanga Raj, a qualified LADY DOCTOR.

The salary of the post is Rs. 150 per mensem, with free quarters, and private practice is allowed.

Applications, stating age, qualifications and previous experience, and copies of testimonials, should be addressed to

Lt.-Col. E. HAROLD BROWN, I.M.S., (Ret.)
4, Harington Street, Calcutta. 4141

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of SECRETARY GODHRA MUNICIPALITY. The pay is Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 75 p.m. by periodical increments subject to approved service plus Rs. 10 p.m. horse allowance. Candidates must have passed the matriculation or school final examination and have experience in Municipal affairs. Apply with testimonials and age before 20th May 1916.

Godhra, 1st May, 1916.
(Sd.) HAMID A. ALI, I.C.S.
4017 President Godhra Municipality.

WANTED—One ASSISTANT MASTER NON-GRADUATE on a salary of Rs. 20 rising to Rs. 30 and ONE GRADUATE with second language Sanskrit or Persian on a salary of Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 75 but preference will be given to a Science-knowing Graduate.

Apply with testimonials to the undersigned before the end of this month.

VICE-PRESIDENT,
Viramgam Municipality.
Municipal Office.
Viramgam, May 1916. 4145

## WANTED

WANTED.—By French Family PAYING GUESTS, single room Rs 120, very large Double 220, modern conveniences, Mrs. FALLOFIELD, Rafiya Manzil Wodehouse Road. 1000B

WANTED—Immediately PARSEE ELECTRICIAN. Apply personally with original certificates to MANAGER WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder between 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. 4150

WANTED.—To ADVANCE a LOAN of Rs. 1½ lakhs, on landed property in approved locality. Apply with details Box No. 862 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4130

WANTED—Immediately for Hakimia Coronation High School, Burhanpur one B.A., and two UNDERGRADUATES. Salary according to qualification. Apply sharp to the HEADMASTER. 4127

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE or HIRE.—Motor parcel delivery van in excellent order. For particulars apply to the MANAGER of the "Chronicle." 1018

LADIES and gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, Piano, etc., in one lot. Apply to Box No. 23 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4087

FOR SALE—Two seater CALCOTT—very little used, almost new, bought for Rs. 4,250, will sell for Rs. 4,000 only, with all accessories. Apply:—
THE BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY.
4125 New Queens Road, Chaupati.

FROM OUR NEW FACTORY.—S. 11 Gent's Black Box Calf Goloshed Balmoral Lace Walking Boots, drill lined, toe capped, medium toes, bark tanned leather soles sewn on. Sizes 6 to 10. A reliable dressy boot. Price Rs. 6-8 per pair.

STOCK CLEARANCE.—65 pairs R80. Ladies Black Glace Kid Twin and Trinity Bar Shoes, half leather lined, bark soles, handsown. Sizes 3, 4, 5 and 6. Sale price Rs. 4-12 per pair.

THE CHROME LEATHER CO.,
612—9 Pallavaram, Madras.

## TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Out on hire a piano. For particulars, apply to Box No. 14, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1030

DEOLALI CAMP VIEW Rs. 200 per month. Rosedale ground floor Rs. 150 a month. Apply on the premises or to Mr. CAMA c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 1080

TO BE LET Furnished in Fort up-to-date flat with E. L. & Fans suit married couple or 2 Batchelors. Rent moderate. Apply to Box No. 12, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FURNISHED rooms to be let with board at Edward House Apollo Bunder, for couple or bachelor. E. L. and Fans. Outside meals also supplied. Apply to Mrs. St. Pourcain. 1535.

TO BE LET.—Large Open Vadi, 4,000 yards, any lot in Khetarali No. 10, near Thakordwar. GURMUKHRAI NIHALCHAND, 42, 2nd Bhoiwada. 4079

TO BE LET—1st floor West side, Donald House, Colaba Causeway, Apply COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROS., 23, Meadows Street, Fort. 4142

TO BE LET—Upper Flat of Banajee's Bungalow, Nepean Sea Road. Apply F. J. BATLIBOI "Jamshed Hall" next door. 4146

TO BE LET.—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbanabad, Andheri; and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.

All splendidly situated with stables, outhouses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA, Solicitor, 25, Church Gate Street. 1016

## NOTICES.

### THE KHANDEISH SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 42ND ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 8th day of June, 1916 at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, Royal Insurance Buildings, Church Gate Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Director Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1915.

2nd.—To declare a Dividend.

3rd.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. Karsandas Thakersey Rawji as a Director in place of the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Shamaldas resigned.

4th.—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

5th.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1916, and to fix their remuneration, and

6th.—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 26th May, 1916, to 8th June, 1916, both days inclusive.

By the order of the Board of Directors,
MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, 16th May, 1916. 4118

## AUCTION SALE

### MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 460 F. P. BALES BROACH COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY the 19th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Colaba, on the Old Gun Carriage Factory ground, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned, the following bales of Broach cotton, belonging to Messrs. Tata Sons and Co., slightly damaged by fire and water.

About 460 F. P. bales M. G. Broach cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

SALE AT 3 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF ANILINE DYES & CHEMICALS MANUFACTURED BY MESSRS. LEOPOLD CASSELLA & CO. AND MESSRS. KALLE & CO., ETC.

Under instructions from P. S. Mellor, Esq., Controller of Hostile Trading concerns Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by public auction on TUESDAY the 23rd May, 1916, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.'s Godown, situated in Store Lane, adjacent to their offices, the undermentioned goods, belonging to the Hostile Firms in liquidation.

RED—Diamine Azo scarlet, 8B: Diamine Aldehyde scarlet, BB; Diamine Azo scarlet, 8B Extra: Fast Tourmaline Brilliant scarlet, HB; Fast Tourmaline scarlet, 2G: Irisamine, G; Diamine Fast Rose, G; Wool Red B; Neptol Red C; Anthracene Chrome Red B; Fast Tourmaline Red 6B; Diamine Azo Bordeaux B.

BLACK—Fast Blue Black, BB; Oxy Diamine Ogene, Z V and Z G; Diamine Nerone K H V and K H G; Chrome Leather Deep Black, G; Extra strong; Leather Black, J E Extra, conc.

BLUE—Immedial Dark Blue Extra; Immedial direct Blue J N D Extra conc.; Immedial Direct Blue B; Diamine Ogene Blue 6 R N; Water Blue B Powder; Cyancle Silk Blue B; New Methylene Blue N X; Hydron Blue R Paste.

BROWN—Diamine Catechine 3G; Cotton Brown, N.

YELLOW—Diamine Fast Yellow, 3 G; Diamine Fast Yellow B.

VIOLET—Anthracene Chrome Violet B; Oxydiamine Violet G; Tannin Heliotrope.

GREEN—Diamine Azo Fast Green G.

CHEMICALS—Nitrite of Soda; Erodin; The above mentioned goods are now on view at our rooms.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF EMPTY CASKS CASES & DRUMS, OLD LAMPS EARTHENWARE JARS, CANVAS AWNINGS, MANILLA & STEEL WIRE ROPE, OLD CROCKERY, &c.

Messrs. Menesse & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY the 24th May, 1916, at the undermentioned time and places:—

At 2-45 (S.T.), in the P. L. S. N. Co's Dockyard, Mazagaon, Empty packing cases, cask and drums, old crockery, &c.,

At 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the P. & O. Company's Dockyard, Mazagaon, Empty oil casks, packing cases, earthenware jars old lamps, canvas, canvas awnings, manilla and steel wire rope.

Purchasers will have to pay, whatever custom duty &c., and clear the goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th May, 1916.

### MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS 21, MEDOWS STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS, SITUATE AT HAINES ROAD, WARLEE.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 374 of 1904.

Vizbhookhandas Jadoosha .....Plaintiff.
vs.
Sadanand Narayan and others..*Defendants.*

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, under the instructions from Messrs. Jehangir Gulabhai and Billimoria, Attorneys for Mr. Harilal Vizbhookhandas the Receiver appointed in the above suit by the consent decree absolute dated the 29th day of November, 1915, and in pursuance of the directions contained in the said Consent Decree, sell by public auction, on FRIDAY, the 26th day of May, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the undermentioned building plots on the premises:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Batty Field land or ground, situate at Haines Road, without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,924 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 234/15, New Nos. 12214 12788, and New Survey No. 1/3154, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes in G. Ward under Ward No. 1084, and Street No. 88, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Kashinath Dhuru, on or towards the South partly by the property of Damoder Balajee, and partly by the said Haines Road, on or towards the East by the property of Trimbuck Juggonnath, and on or towards the West partly by the property of Ganoba Washwanath and partly by the property of Bhasker Govindjee.

Full particulars of the property and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Jehangir Gulabhai and Bilhmoria, Attorneys for the Receiver, at their Office, 14, Hummum Street, Fort, or to the undersigned auctioneers, where private offers will also be received.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th May, 1916.

## AUCTION SALE

### J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

20 Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES AT UPPER MAHIM AND ANDHERI.

Under instructions from Messrs. Vachha & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees Messrs. Premchand Devichand & Co., and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Jafferalli Fazelbhai Gulam Husein Vazir in pursuance of the Power of Sale reserved to the Mortgagees under and by virtue of a Consent Decree dated the 16th day of August, 1915, wherein the Mortgagees were the Plaintiffs and the Mortgagor and another were the Defendants, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers will on the days and at the hours mentioned below sell by Public Auction on the premises the following Landed Properties viz.:—

PROPERTY AT UPPER MAHIM THIS DAY FRIDAY THE 19TH MAY, 1916, AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.).

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Upper Mahim in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and ninety-five square yards be the same a little more or less being portion of Land bearing Collector's New No. A/4487 and New Survey No. 2/35 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 5451 and street No. 22 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by Mahim Bazar Road on or towards the West and North by the property of Fazalbhai Gulamhusein Vazeer and on or towards the South by the Common Belly and beyond that by the property of Dossabhoy Nusserwanji Khariwalla.

PROPERTY AT ANDHERI TO-MORROW SATURDAY THE 20TH MAY, 1916, AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.).

All those several pieces or parcels of land or ground situate lying and being at Mouje Andheri, Pot Tukdi Bandra Tukdi Thana bearing Survey numbers and other particulars as follows:—

| Survey | No. | Pot No. | Falni No. | Land Acres. | Assessment Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kharip | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0-3¼ | 0-8-0 |
| | 7 | 2 | 0 | 0-2½ | 0-3-0 |
| | 7 | 3 | 0 | 0-2½ | 0-8-0 |
| | 7 | 4 | 0 | 0-1¼ | 0-4-0 |
| | 7 | 5 | 0 | 0-5 | 0-12-0 |
| Varkas | 110 | 0 | 1 | 0-22 | 2-3-0 |
| | 11 | 0 | 1 | 1-17 | 3-10-3 |
| | 110 | 0 | 1 | 0-3 | 0-4-6 |
| | 11 | 0 | 1 | 0-4 | 0-4-3 |
| | 11 | 0 | 2 | 0-1 | 0-1-9 |
| | | | | 2-21½ | 8-15-9 |

i.e. 12,682 square yards.

| Survey | No. | Pot No. | Falni No. | In all Acres. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 7 | 0 | 1 | 0-10½ |
| | 11 | 2 | 0 | 2-13 |
| | | | | 2-23½ |

| Kharab (land). | Remaining. | Revenue (after deducting Kharab land). | Acres. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0-½ | 0-10 | | 0-12-0 |
| 0-10 | 2-3 | | 8-0-0 |
| 0-10½ | 2-13 | | 8-12-0 |

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Vachha and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office No. 48, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY THE 21ST MAY, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

On SUNDAY, the 21st day of May, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public auction at "Wedderburn House" Colaba Causeway, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, etc., comprising sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, handsome mirror back sideboard, dinner waggon, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass and crockeryware, rich upholstered drawing-room suite, marble top tables, tiled and plain top teapoys, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, rich carpets, pictures, engravings, fancy flower vases, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, book cases, sofas, chairs, ice chest, chest of drawers, alluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of A. Clifford, Esq.

The above property is on view.

AUCTION SALE ON TUESDAY THE 23RD MAY, AT 2 P.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE of Provisions for Indian Troops and other Stores at No. 12 Shed, Alexandra Docks.

Under instructions from the Embarkation Supply Officer, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will, on TUESDAY the 23rd day of May, 1916, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at No. 12 Shed, Alexandra Docks:—

A lot of provisions for Indian Troops, consisting of atta, ghee, parched grain, powa, dates, turmeric, tea chillies, goor, gunny bags and other unserviceable articles etc.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th May, 1916.


### EYE-SIGHT RESTORED.

An infallible remedy for all sorts of eye disease. It cures Cataract Glaucoma, etc., without knife. No failure, no harm. It is absolutely safe highly spoken of by distinguished men. Apply for particulars to Lotus-Honey Seller, Samta, (Bengal) via Nabharan Dept. S41. 69.


## AUCTION SALE

### BENNETT & CO

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

SALE ON SATURDAY THE 20TH INSTANT, AT 5-30 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 VALUABLE BUNGALOWS AT EPWORTH HEIGHTS LONAVLA ABOUT 10 MINUTES WALK FROM THE RAILWAY STATION.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TOMORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following five bungalows with outhouses and furniture.

"Glenview"—"Northfield."—"Chrisonia"—"Edwinston" and "Hutchings Ville."

Situation—Charmingly situated on a table land near Lonavla with delightful views all round and a good carriage road to the top.

Water—Large well with supply of good pure water which is shared by some of the bungalows of the property. The Municipal main runs along the public road.

Grounds.—About ¾ acre freehold land attached to each bungalow, and is sold subject to the agreement between the Secretary of State for India in council and the vendor. The compound is enclosed with strong wire fence and entrance gates.

Bungalows—Are well built with tile floors teak planking to roofs and mangalore tiles. The doors and windows are of teak with double shutters and fan lights.

Furniture—The houses are suitably furnished and have English stoves in the kitchens.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST, GAMDEVI ESTATE.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE BLOCK OF LAND AT THE CORNER OF HUGHES AND BABULNATH ROADS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have received instructions to let by Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 14th June, 1916, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises, for a term of 999 years.

A valuable block of land, known as plots Nos. 87, 88 and 89 of this Estate having an area of about 4,943 square yards and frontages of over 450 feet to Hughes and Babulnath Roads. The land may be used for the erection of residences and subject to certain special conditions, offices, showrooms and carriage or motor work shops.

Particulars and conditions with plans may be had of the Land Manager, City Improvement Trust, or of the Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE FURNISHED BUNGALOW AT LONAVLA KNOWN AS "SHANTI BHUWAN" OPPOSITE PARSI AGIARY; FIVE MINUTES' WALK FROM RAILWAY STATION.

Under instructions from the owner Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 4th proximo, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises at Lonavla.

The bungalow is most substantially built on an elevated site commanding excellent view quite open to Westerly breeze on a public road. The bungalow consists of one drawing and dining room and six bedrooms with spacious verandah in front open to West with kitchen, outhouses and stables. The bungalow is now occupied by Mr. K. D. Marker.

The land is Inami land of perpetual Fazandari (the rent payable to Fazandars Rs. 12 per annum) containing by admeasurement one acre and 6¼ goonthas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 19th May, 1916.

### MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

ON GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RY. LISTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Telephone No. 696.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).

VERY IMPORTANT TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE BUILDERS AND TIMBER MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 150 TONS MOULMIN SELECTED AND WALLACE INDIAN FIRST CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

THIS DAY FRIDAY the 19th May, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co. Auctioneers will sell by Auction at Sewri Bunder by order of Rai Bahadur Bhugwandas Bagla.

About 100 tons Moulmin selected teak squares.

Also by order of Seth Hemraj Jamnadas.

About 50 tons Wallace Indian First Class teak squares.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th May, 1916.


### THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved securities.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY", Bombay


## AUCTION SALE

### GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 52, Medows Street,

AN OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT GIRGAUM ROAD WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 19th day of May 1916, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from and by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Bai Radhabai, widow of Nanabhoy Babooji and pursuant to and in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagees by an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 14th day of July 1914 and made between the said Radhabai of the one part and Amerchand Madhowji and another of the other part put up for sale by public auction the undermentioned valuable landed property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuages, tenements, hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate lying and being at Girgaon Road outside the Fort in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 232 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 18, 18, New Nos. 100 and 101, Old Survey No. 429, 429, and New Survey No. 1 & 2/7632 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Dwarkanath Jagannath, on or towards the West by Girgaum Road formerly known as Breach Candy Road on or towards the South by the property of Savitribai, widow of Atmaram Balkrishna and on or towards the North by the property of late Dr. Moreshwar Janardhan and the messuages, tenements and hereditaments whereon are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 262 and 263 and Street Nos. 577 and 579 and which said premises are now in possession of the said Radhabai and her tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and inspection of title deeds application may be made to Messrs. Bhimji & Co., Attorneys for the said Mortgagees at their office No. 50 Medows, Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & Co.
Auctioneers,
Bombay, 19th May, 1916.

### MESSRS P. JIWAJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

318, Kalbadevi Road opposite Zener Bag.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. P. JIWAJI & Co., Auctioneers are instructed to sell by public auction at the above address in their office rooms, the very valuable artistic and latest designed furniture by well-known makers consisting of drawingroom suits, single and double door almirahs with glass mirrors, marble tables, dressing tables, bookcases, hatstands, show case of a phonograph, writing tables, armed chairs, easychairs, Curzon chairs, cloth baskets, sofas of latest designs, fancy tile teapoys, large glass door cupboards, phonographs and etc.

1 safe entire slate on Mr. Gajadhar Sagarmal's account.

1 safe entire slate on Mr. Motilal Hargowan's account.

1 tiger skin with whole head and full size belonging to a private gentleman.

4 gold watches by the order of a particular office on Mr. Gopal Harjiwan's account some jewellery and golden ornaments consisting of button suits with diamond rubies, collar button diamond earrings, gold neck laces, pearl bangles, & etc., etc.

P. JIWAJI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th May, 1916.

### MESSRS K. A. READYMONEY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,

Opp.: Bank of Bombay.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE of household furniture, iron safes, Persian carpets, and gold and silver watches, jewellery of brilliants, diamonds, pearls, ruby, etc.

Messrs. K. A. READYMONEY & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction TO-DAY the 19th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their auction rooms opposite Bank of Bombay furniture such as single and double door almirahs, dressing tables washing table dressing chest of drawers, writing table, office chairs tile Teapoys leather sofas and easychairs, Persian carpes, bookstand, iron safes and gold and silver watches, jewellery such as:—Brilliants and diamond rings, pearl bangles, raifuls, earring, etc.

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of Mr. A. Faterly.

Watches will be sold seperately.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of Byramji Edulji Bungally one gramophone and 3 dozen records and one English Harmonium.

A. K. READYMONEY & CO.
Auctioneers,
Bombay, 19th May, 1916.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

## AMUSEMENTS

# EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT AND EVERY EVENING AT 6-30 & 9-45.

BANDMAN VARIETIES! BANDMAN VARIETIES!!

8 STAR ARTISTES, direct from London and our Associated Circuits.

**ROBERT DeMONT TRIO** presenting their great acrobatic sketch "Hotel Turn Over."

**RODGER and TEMPLE**

In their Musical Scena "Jack and his Lass."

**TO-NIGHT!** NEW BANDMAN VARIETIES. **TO-NIGHT!!**

London's Popular Vaudiville Artists from the Alhambra London.

**AMBROSE AND PEGGY BARKER**

in the Latest Skits and Impressions "REVUE MAD."

**CHAPLIN IN A SIX PART COMEDY!**

"Tillies Punctured Romance."

---

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.

LAST TWO NIGHTS OF UNRIVALLED COMEDY PROGRAMME.

**"THE SOCIAL LION."**

A rich man who marries a society lady struggles to learn the conventions of Society. His struggles are very amusing and comic but he gains his point at length.

**"IN HUMBLE GUISE"**

A rich girl quarrels with her fiance and leaves him off to go to a health-resort where she changes places with a poor girl. Lots of comedy of errors results at last both of them succeed in winning husbands.

**"A DUEL AT DAWN"**

Intoxicated by taking too much medicine a man enters into a mess which forces upon him two duels, but the doctor who gave him the medicine puts an electric battery to help him to win the fights in a very comic way.

**THE RISE AND FALL OF OFFICER 13.**

Through leaving his hat and coat in the street a policeman gets praised for a deed of heroism and cursed for a deed of villainy both of which were done by different men.

Also the latest PATHE GAZETTE

LOOK OUT FOR A GRIPPING DRAMA of 5 parts IN NEXT WEEK'S PROGRAMME.

SPECIAL MUSIC BY THE FINEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1, and As. 8, and 4. Box Seats Rs. 2.

---

**ANGLO-INDIAN EMPIRE LEAGUE.**

**DANCE**

AT THE

**TOWN HALL**

FRIDAY, JUNE 2nd.

In aid of Women's Branch

**WAR AND RELIEF FUND.**

**DANCING TO COMMENCE AT 9-30 P.M.**

Admission Rs. 3 for Gent and Lady. Extra Lady Re. 1.

Tickets may be had at the League Office, 113, Esplanade Road, or at the door.

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**Kirloskar Sangit Dramatic Company**

WILL STAGE:—

at 9 p.m. on Saturday, the 20th May, 1916.

the famous Sangit Comedy

**SOUBHADRA**

and

at 3-30 p.m. on Sunday, 21st May, 1916

The new Pouranik Sangit Play

By Mr. Kolhatkar

**SUNDOPSUND**

---

ATTENTION PLEASE

COMMENCING TO-MORROW

**THE MARTYRDOM OF NURSE CAVELL**

A Biographical tribute to the memory of that noble and glorious woman, whose deeds of bravery and sacrifice stirred the whole world.

AT

**NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA**

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

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Rs. 2,000

TIME: 6-30, 8-45 & 10-30.

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Manager, MAGICAL COMPANY, DEPT. B., JHANSI.

OPINION.

of Dr. S. P. Srivastava, M.D., Honourable Professor of S. I. S. of Applied Medical Sciences, London, and Member of C. M. Association, London:—

"I duly received the MESMERISM RING and have found it as you described. I have recommended it to many of my friends and they want me to send order for them. . . . . Numerous other certificates can be seen at our office.

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**"O. T."**

A STIMULANT without ALCOHOL

SOLD BY ALL STORES.


## ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 17.

Rain has fallen locally in Assam and South Burma and a few falls are reported:—Tezpur one and a half inches Gauhati three-quarters.

The temperature is low along the North-west Frontier and high in North-east India. Conditions are slightly unsettled in Baluchistan.

Forecast:—Some extension of rainfall in North-west India.

## RAINFALL IN APRIL.

In his summary of the rainfall in the Bombay Presidency in the month of April last, the Director of Agriculture observes that there was some rain during the month mostly in the South Deccan, the whole of the Karnatak, Kanara, in the Konkan and in the Southern Maratha Country States; elsewhere it fell only in isolated showers at a few places. In the Deccan the rain fell in light to fair showers mostly between the 6th and the 8th and on the 15th. In the Karnatak and Southern Maratha Country States where it was more general it fell between the 4th and the 8th and between the 12th and the 16th. In Kanara it came mostly in the latter period. Maximum 2.31in. at Yellapur in Kanara on the 16th. The fall was useful in the Karnatak for the preparation of lands; elsewhere it was practically of no use. The harvesting of rabi crops has been finished and the threshing is in rapid progress. The picking of late cotton continues in north Gujarat, the Karnatak and in Kolhapur. The standing hot-weather crops are doing well. Collection and burning of rab materials continues in the Konkan and in the western parts of the Deccan. Elsewhere preparation of land for the ensuing season is in full swing.

## ADVANCE OF MONSOON WINDS.

The Port Officer, Bombay, received the following telegraphic communication from the Meteorological Department, Simla, at noon yesterday:—

"Temporary advance of monsoon winds occurring South Arabian Sea. Hoist Signal number one Distant Cautionary."

## DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

**Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 18th May 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.**

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in defect in the south Punjab and at Ambala and Hissar.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded at Allahabad and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is generally in excess in the southern half of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in upper Sind and clear elsewhere. The air is generally drier than usual in Rajputana.

Gujarat Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess except at the coast stations in Kathiawar; night temperature is also above normal in north Gujarat and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the south Konkan; Mormugao has had 0.19in. and Karwar 0.72in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been fairly general in the south Bombay Deccan; Sholapur has had 1.26in. and Bijapur 0.15in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded in the south Bombay Deccan and lightly or moderately elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in excess in the northern half of the division but owing to the rainfall in defect at night at Sholapur.

General Remarks.—No rain has been reported from Colombo to-day but seas continue rough there. The unsettled conditions in the Peninsula have given fairly general rain in the south Bombay Deccan, the south Konkan and the adjacent parts of Malabar and local rain in Mysore.

Some thunderstorms may occur in the Deccan, Malabar and Mysore and possibly in the south Konkan.

## STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

**The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—**

**The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observtory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 18th May 1916, was 30.041 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ships' barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.**

## TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 18th May 1916.

| Means of observations taken at 6 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m. 4 p. m. and 10 p. m. | | |
|---|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr .... | 29 778 | Inch. |
| Temperature of Air..... | 85.5 | Deg |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer..... | 79.2 | " |
| Dew Point ..... | 77.1 | " |
| Relative humidity of Air ..... | 0.763 | " |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)..... | 4.0 | " |
| Maximum temperature of Air..... | 90.8 | " |
| Minimum..... | 80.4 | " |
| General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight..... | NW,NNW,W,WNW. | |
| Movement of Wind do. do..... | 150 | Miles. |
| Fall of Rain ..... | 0.00 | inches. |
| Total fall during month..... | 0.00 | " |
| Do. do. year ..... | 0.04 | " |
| Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. 18th..... | 0.00 | " |

*OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on THURSDAY, the 18th of May 1916.*

| STATIONS | Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours | Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours | Humidity. 8 A. M. | Rainfall past 24 hours | Rainfall total fall November to date. | Rainfall Departure, 1st November to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PERSIAN GULF— | | | | | | |
| Bushire | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. (17th) | 90.1 | 77.9 | 45 | .. | 7.31 | —3.64 |
| Jask | 91.5 | 81.8 | 68 | .. | 5.44 | 1.37 |
| Do. ( ) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Muskat | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. (17th) | 90.1 | 84.9 | 80 | .. | 9.36 | 5.66 |
| PUNJAB— | | | | | | |
| Multan | 104.8 | 72.7 | 42 | — | 1.56 | —0.25 |
| Rawalpindi | 94.5 | 67.2 | 31 | .. | 10.84 | 0.02 |
| Lahore | 103.8 | 73.6 | 35 | .. | 1.12 | —3.04 |
| Hissar | 105.2 | 73.0 | 23 | .. | 2.27 | |
| Ambala | 105.0 | 69.1 | 21 | .. | 1.61 | —1.78 |
| Delhi | 103.4 | 82.8 | 27 | .. | 1.71 | —1.77 |
| UNITED PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Agra | 107.5 | 83.3 | 29 | .. | 0.73 | —1.31 |
| Mainpuri | 110.5 | 80.2 | 20 | .. | 1.02 | —1.61 |
| Jhansi | 110.2 | 80.8 | 17 | .. | 0.98 | —1.46 |
| Cawnpore | 109.4 | 84.1 | 26 | .. | 0.78 | —1.48 |
| Allahabad | 112.6 | 83.5 | 24 | .. | 1 03 | —1.35 |
| SIND AND RAJPUTANA | | | | | | |
| Jacobabad | 109.1 | 79.2 | 51 | .. | 0.61 | —0.77 |
| Karachi | 87.6 | 77.0 | 85 | .. | 0.20 | —1.41 |
| Ajmer | 103.8 | 83.4 | 16 | .. | 0.44 | —1.25 |
| Jaipore | 106.3 | 78.2 | 16 | .. | 0.33 | —1.49 |
| Kotah | 109.2 | 85.2 | 16 | .. | 0.03 | —1.48 |
| Mount Abu | 94.2 | 72.8 | 18 | .. | 0 | —1.56 |
| GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA | | | | | | |
| WEST— | | | | | | |
| Bhuj | 106.8 | 77.1 | 50 | .. | 0 | —0.58 |
| Dwarka | 87.3 | 79.6 | 79 | 0 | 0 19 | —0.50 |
| Veraval | 93.4 | 78.3 | 72 | .. | 0 | —0.52 |
| Rajkot | 107.1 | 75.9 | 50 | .. | 0 | —0.57 |
| Bhavnagar Para | 109.2 | 81.2 | 70 | .. | 0.13 | —0.66 |
| Surat | 103.9 | 80.7 | 54 | .. | 0 | —0.45 |
| Ahmedabad | 112.9 | 85.4 | 43 | .. | 0 | —0.46 |
| Deesa | 114.2 | 84.8 | 31 | .. | 0 | —0.49 |
| Neemuch | 106.1 | 81.3 | 15 | .. | 0.26 | —0.71 |
| Indore | 108.8 | 80.6 | 14 | .. | 1.21 | 0.17 |
| CENTRAL PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Jubbulpore | 110.1 | 84.9 | 22 | .. | 1.09 | —1.67 |
| Saugor | 109.8 | 83.5 | 13 | .. | 1.27 | —1.44 |
| Hoshangabad | 112.3 | 81.4 | 16 | .. | 1.49 | —0.50 |
| Khandwa | 111.1 | 85.9 | 25 | .. | 0.82 | —0.52 |
| Akola | 113.2 | 88.6 | 18 | .. | 2.00 | —0.21 |
| Amraoti | 113.3 | 91.3 | 11 | .. | 1.02 | —1.49 |
| Nagpur | 113.6 | 88.8 | 21 | .. | 1.75 | —1.53 |
| Chanda | 114.1 | 91.0 | 41 | .. | 1.45 | —2.26 |
| Raipur | 112.7 | 87.1 | 39 | .. | 1.37 | —1.86 |
| KONKAN— | | | | | | |
| Bombay | 90.8 | 80.4 | 81 | — | 0.13 | —0.52 |
| Ratnagiri | 89.5 | 80.1 | 89 | 0.02 | 0.88 | —1.01 |
| Mormugao | 87.4 | 77.9 | 87 | 0.19 | 1.59 | —0.65 |
| Karwar | 87.9 | 76.6 | 84 | 0.72 | 1.86 | —0.77 |
| BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD— | | | | | | |
| Malegaon | 112 3 | 81 1 | 31 | .. | 0 43 | —0.84 |
| Ahmednagar | 105.0 | 79.5 | 48 | .. | 5.72 | 1.91 |
| Poona | 103.2 | 75.9 | 51 | .. | 0.38 | —1.09 |
| Sholapur | 103.3 | 86.1 | 63 | 1.26 | 2.64 | —0 11 |
| Bijapur | 98.2 | 71.3 | 61 | 0.15 | 9.79 | —1.66 |
| Belgaum | 95.5 | 69.1 | 68 | 0.07 | 2.99 | —1.86 |
| Ahmedabad | 106.1 | 81.2 | 40 | .. | 2.6 | 0.75 |
| Nizamabad (Indur). | 110 3 | 85 9 | 41 | .. | 1.88 | —1.11 |
| Hyderabad | 104.8 | 81.9 | 66 | .. | 3.77 | 1 19 |
| MALABAR AND CEYLON | | | | | | |
| Mangalore | 92.7 | 69.9 | 82 | 0.69 | 9 43 | 2 99 |
| Calicut | 90.8 | 78.7 | 84 | 0.01 | 14 27 | 2.04 |
| Cochin | 90.0 | 78.7 | 76 | .. | 17.22 | —3.23 |
| Colombo | 87.4 | 81 9 | 83 | .. | 56.01 | 11.61 |
| MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE— | | | | | | |
| Masulipatam | 100.3 | 82.7 | 67 | .. | 20.84 | 12 83 |
| Nellore | 100.3 | 78.7 | 47 | .. | 9.55 | 5.28 |
| Cuddapah | 108.8 | 83.1 | 51 | 0.04 | 5.52 | 3.43 |
| Madras | 100.4 | 83.5 | 70 | .. | 21.26 | —0.26 |
| Bangalore | 93.7 | 67.6 | 75 | 0.60 | 7.26 | —0.46 |
| Coimbatore | 96.1 | 72.1 | 67 | 0 01 | 8.91 | 0.10 |
| Trichinopoly | 107.7 | 81.6 | 56 | .. | 13.24 | 0.49 |
| Negapatam | 97.9 | 81.3 | 67 | .. | 24.26 | —0.89 |

## SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock.

| Day of Week. | Day of Month. | HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. | Depth on Sill. | LOW WATER. Day of Month. | Bombay Mean time. | Depth on Sill. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | May | h. m. | ft. in. | May | h. m. | ft. in. |
| Thur. | 18 | m 0 3a | 29 8 | 18 | m 5 7 | 13 10 |
| | | 11 46a | 27 5 | | 5 55a | 18 4 |
| Fri. | 19 | m | | 19 | m 5 51 | 13 7 |
| | | 0 49a | 29 11 | | 6 42a | 18 3 |
| Sat. | 20 | m 0 34 | 27 4 | 20 | m 6 37 | 13 10 |
| | | 1 36a | 29 9 | | 7 32a | 18 5 |
| Sun. | 21 | m 1 24 | 26 11 | 21 | m 7 25 | 14 7 |
| | | 2 24a | 29 3 | | 8 28a | 18 7 |
| Mon. | 22 | m 2 18 | 26 4 | 22 | m 8 15 | 15 8 |
| | | 3 14a | 28 7 | | 9 32a | 18 9 |
| Tues. | 23 | m 3 19 | 25 8 | 23 | m 9 11 | 17 0 |
| | | 4 7a | 27 9 | | 10 41a | 18 8 |
| Wed. | 24 | m 4 28 | 25 11 | 24 | m 10 17 | 18 4 |
| | | 5 4a | 26 11 | | 11 50a | 18 5 |

**The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—**

| May | Sunrise | Sunset |
|---|---|---|
| ,, 18 (Thursday) | ,, 6h. 4m. | ,, 7h. 7m |
| ,, 19 (Friday) | ,, 6h 3m. | ,, 7h. 7m |
| ,, 20 (Saturday) | ,, 6h. 3m. | ,, 7h. 7m. |
| ,, 21 (Sunday) | ,, 6h. 3m. | ,, 7h. 8m |
| ,, 22 (Monday) | ,, 6h. 3m. | ,, 7h. 8m |
| ,, 23 (Tuesday) | ,, 6h. 2m. | ,, 7h. 9m |
| ,, 24 (Wednesday) | ,, 6h. 2m. | ,, 7h. 7m. |

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Full Moon May 17th, 7h 41-3m p.m.; Last quarter May 24th, 10h. 48-4m. a.m. New Moon June 1st, 1h. 7-3m. a.m.; First quarter June 9th, 5h. 29-0m. a.m.

## "METHODS OF INDIAN POLICE."

PAMPHLET CONTAINING EX-M.P.'S STRICTURES PROSCRIBED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 18.

The Governor of Bengal in Council has declared forfeited all copies of a pamphlet printed in English entitled "Methods of Indian Police in 20th Century" by Mr. Frederic Mackarness, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, ex-M.P., published with an introductory Note and an Appendix by the Hindustan Gadar Office, San Francisco, on November 1915, as containing words having a tendency to bring into hatred and contempt Government established by Law in British India.

## CUSTOMARY LAWS IN THE PUNJAB.

OFFICIAL REPORT ON CODIFICATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 17.

The official report of the Conference that met in Simla in September last for the codification of the Customary Laws in the Punjab has been published in three parts. The first contains the covering report by the Hon. Sir Donald Johnstone who presided at the Conference, giving an epitome of the lines of arguments followed by the Conference in the discussion of the subjects. The second part gives his honour's opening address, inaugural speech by the president and the proceedings of the Conference and the resolutions passed. The third part contains reported opinions of several authorities and old correspondence.


**MATHERAN**

**ROYAL HINDU HOTEL**

***IS QUITE FULL.***

Visitors are requested not to come without a previous enquiry.

**GOVINDJI VASANJI**

CHEERA BAZAAR, BOMBAY. OR CHOWK HALL, MATHERAN.


## SHIPPING

### ARRIVALS.

May 17.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Grequa | Crome | Liverpool |

May 18

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Liddesdale | Forfar | Alexandria |
| Lisara | King | Karachi |
| Scindia | Erskine | Liverpool |

May 18.

*S. S. Kirin Maru*:—The N. Y. K. steamer Kirin Maru left Singapore for Colombo (Westward bound) on the 16th instant.

S. S. City of Lahore:—The Ellerman Line steamer City of Lahore (outward bound) passed Perim on the 16th instant and is due to arrive at Bombay at noon on 22nd instant.

S. S. City of Marseilles:—The Ellerman Line steamer City of Marseilles (Homeward bound) arrived at Marseilles on the 16th instant.

S. S. Griqua:—The steamer Griqua, 2,113 tons, Captain W. Crome, arrived in Bombay harbour on Wednesday from Liverpool, which port she left on the 12th ultimo, with general goods on board.

S. S. Liddlesdale:—The steamer Liddlesdale, 2,750 tons, Captain J. Forfar, arrived in Bombay harbour on Thursday from Alexandria, which port she left on the 3rd instant, in ballast.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 959 tons, Captain C. R. King, arrived here on Thursday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Scindia:—The steamer Scindia, 3,253 tons, Captain R. Erskine, arrived in Bombay harbour on Thursday from Liverpool, which port she left on the 30th ultimo, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Marengo:—The steamer Marengo, 3,115 tons, Captain F. R. Patton, will sail to-day for Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Nagoya:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Nagoya, 4,249 tons, Captain A. B. Garwood, will sail to-day for Yokohama, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Alderney:—The steamer Alderney, 1,970 tons, Captain P. Sorenow, will sail to-day for Philadelphia and New York via the Cape, with a general cargo.

### DEPARTURE.

May 18

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay Maru | Kobayashi | Kobe. |

The following vessels entered for loading on Wednesday.

Steamer—Arratoon Apcar (to arrive) for African Ports.
" Liddesdale for London
" Sardinia (to arrive) for London

The following vessels received port clearance.

Steamer—Merengo for Hull.
" Alierney for Philadelphia
" Nagoya for Yokohama

Thursday, 18th May, 1916.

**PRINCES DOCK.**

C&R Benlawers.....W. & A. G. & Co
D&E. St. Ninian.....Barham.....L. Dreyfus & Co
F. Domingo de Larringa.....Nickels.....T. M. & Co
K. Malta.....Talbot.....P. & O. Co
P. Totomi Maru.....Fuga.....N. Y. K.
G.haven.....B. S. N Co

**HARBOUR WALL.**

Mahanadi.....B. S. N. Co
Setravati.....B. S. N. Co

**VICTORIA DOCK.**

1 Alderney.....Graham.....W. & A. G. & Co
2 Massilia.....walter.....W. & A. G. & Co
3 Lawoe.....Lorne.....D. M. Khandwani
5 Merton Hall.....sullivan.....W. & A. Graham
7 Java Maru.....Yonagi.....O. S. Kaisha
8 Marengo.....Patton.....J. Finlay & Co
9 Berbera.....Stedman.....M. M. & Co
10 & 11 City of Birmingham..Houghton.....K. N. & Co
15 Jehangir.....Lewis.....T. M. & Co
16 Linga.....Cutbush.....M. M. & Co

**HARBOUR WALL.**

Lhasa.....King.....M. M. & Co

**ALEXANDRA DOCK.**

1 Nagoya.....Garwood.....P. & O. Co
4 Maldo.....Davidson.....M. M. & Co

M. W. D. D.

Gal'a.....J. W. Muirhead

**VESSELS IN THE STREAM.**

Chanda.....M.M. & Co
Pir-ue-Din.....Abco.....Bhimi
Egyptian Transport.....Jame.....T. M. & Co
Liddesdale.....Forfar.....W. & A. G. & Co
Scindia.....Erskine.....W. & A. G. & Co

### EXPORTS.

May 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia (s) 147 bales wool, E. Dossa and Co.; 50 bales wool, B. Balabdass; 10 bales wool, V. Oomersee; 160 bales wool, E. Ebraham Brothers.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Massilia (s) 23 bales goat skins, E. N. Stein.

FOR NEW YORK.

Massilia (s) 14 bales sheep pelts, E. N. Stein.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia (s) 2 pots rose oil, Volkart Brothers; 480 cwts. mussoor, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GLASGOW.

Massilia (s) 897 bundles stave of empty hogsheads, Spencer and Co.; 59 bundles ends of empty hogsheads, Spencer and Co.; 36 hogsheads ends of empty hogsheads, Spencer and Co.; 108 bundles hoops of empty hogsheads, Spencer and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Sardinia (s) 491 cwts. turmeric, M. R. Tata and Co.; 188 cwts. turmeric, A. H. Bundally; 14 bales cow hides, P. E. Boyce and Sons; 14,014 cwts. linseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 23,520 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers; 7,509 cwts. barley, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MIDDLESBOROUGH.

Sardinia (s) 1,000 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

Domingo de Larringa (s) 89 bales cotton waste, K. Visram and Co.; 920 bales cotton fly, K. Visram and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co.; 75 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.

FOR AVONMOUTH.

Domingo de Larringa (s) 39,000 cwts. linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

Liddesdale (s) 4,001 cwts. groundnuts, M. B. Kaisha; 2,001 cwts. groundnuts, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 2,000 cwts. castor seed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 5,003 cwts. ginjelly seed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 10,000 cwts. mussoor, Ralli Brothers; 4,009 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Brothers; 5,440 cwts. mowra seed, Ralli Brothers; 7,998 cwts. groundnuts, Ralli Brothers.

Tarbetness (s) 1,250 cwts. manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

Malda (s) 1,000 cwts. salt petre, M. and R. Tata and Co.

Kashmir (s) 2½ cwts. ivory, A. H. Mawji and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Nagoya (s) 14½ cwts. ivory, A. H. Mawji and Co.

Kinkasan Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 400 bales cotton, H. Meghji and Co.; 1,400 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 1,400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 2,200 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 1,500 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 800 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.; 400 bales cotton, C. Bomanji and Co.; 1,000 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Totomi Maru (s) 10 tons old scrap iron, M. B. Kaisha; 725 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 160 bales cotton, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Kinkasan Maru (s) 2,300 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 800 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Java Maru (s) 339 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 211 cwts. myrabolams, N. Moolji and Co.

Totomi Maru (s) 41 cwts. myrabolams, Valji Mahomed and Co.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Totomi Maru (s) 2,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Totomi Maru (s) 250 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Totomi Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Totomi Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nagoya (s) 24 cwts. aniseed star, A. C. Patel and Co.; 1½ cwts. ivory, A. H. Mawji and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nagoya (s) 5 cwts. ivory, A. H. Mawji and Co.

### IMPORTS.

May 18.

S. S. Totomi Maru from Kobe, Agents N. Y. Kaisha.—403 casks cement, 107 cases cotton goods, 129 pieces 517 bundles planks, 29 cases enamelware, 45 bundles matting, 9 cases nickleware, 225 bales cotton sheeting, 150 cases magnesium chloride, 4 cases knitted goods, 28 bales 11 cases cotton shirting, 103 bales 10 cases cotton drill, 83 cases glass bottles, 383 bags starch, 100 casks green copperas, 3 cases silk goods, 5 cases zinc chloride, 12 cases clocks, 1 case cakes, 8 pieces ash logs, 6 cases umbrellas, 40 casks coal tar, 573 cases porcelainware, 60 cases camphor, 17 cases cycle and accessories, 55 cases glass tumbler, 44 cases silk yarn, 10 cases glass globes, 17 cases glass chimney, 84 cases cotton yarn, 28 packages brass bar, 31 packages copper bar, 12 cases yellow metal sheathing, 5 cases glass beads, 2 cases glass mirror, 14 cases 300 rolls earthenware, 1 case canned pickles, 10 cases blankets, 110 cases machine oil, 20 cases medicine, 84 cases soap, 1 case canned fish, 1 case Glauber soda, 159 cases biscuits, 1,150 bags sugar, 288 coils rope, 34 bags rice, 25 pieces slab tin, 54 bags copra, 79 cases tea, 3 cases motor car, 21 bags stick lac, 128 bags pepper.

## AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

According to telegraphic reports from the districts received in the office of the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, there was rain during the week ending 16th instant in Sind, Nasik, Kanara, the Karnatak and Kolhapur. Picking of cotton continues in Kaira, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. Lands are being generally prepared for kharif cultivation. The supply of fodder is adequate except in parts of Sind, Kaira, Kathiawar, Cutch, Baroda and Rewa Kantha. Agricultural stock is generally sufficient and cattle are in good condition except in parts of Sind, Ahmedabad and Palanpur. The supply of water for drinking is generally adequate except in parts of Larkana, Kaira, Broach, Baroda and Kolhapur. Water for irrigation is deficient in parts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Mahals, Broach, Baroda, Kathiawar, Dharwar and Kolhapur. Prices of food-grains were generally steady.

With reference to a press communiqué issued on the 13th April last in regard to jute exports from India, it is notified that arrangements have now been completed in regard to shipments to the following destinations viz, the Argentine, Brazil, Cuba, Hayti, San Domingo, the Dutch and Danish West Indies, Dutch Guiana, Panama, Venezuela, Columbia, Ecuador, Bolivia, Central America, Chile, Peru and Mexico. The export of jute (raw) and jute manufactures to these destinations will only be permitted under license from the Collector of Customs.

There were 188 tons of wolfram ore exported from Tavoy in April 1916, against 176 in April 1915.

The Bombay Government have issued orders directing that, where the talukas of Vagra, Broach and Ankleshwar, respectively, are contiguous to the River Narmada, the middle line of the river shall be deemed to be the boundary of each of the said talukas.

# COMMERCIAL.

## INDIAN HIDE TRADE.

### ESTABLISHMENT OF A GERMAN MONOPOLY.

Probably no better example of the Teutonic tendency to monopolise the supplies of British raw materials could be afforded than that presented by a review of the Indian hide trade during the last few years, says the "Shoe Trade Journal." Already, before 1913, German shipping houses had got a good grip on the exports of raw hides from Calcutta, but there was at least a certain amount of competition with English and Indian houses. From that year, however, they began to make a serious effort to acquire the monopoly of the whole business, and eventually they succeeded in excluding all other firms from the markets in Germany and Austria where the bulk of that class of material was used. The fact that they were able to acquire the monopoly of any class of raw produce in British territory is of itself a serious matter, although, since the British Government is the only one which permits the free exploitation of their own and Colonial produce, it was quite conceivable that Germany might control the supply of any raw product in which German manufacturers showed the greatest interest.

In the case of the Calcutta hide business however, as, no doubt, in many other branches of trade, their methods were so ruthless, supported as they were by their pan German policy, that it will be instructive, in the light of recent events, to describe the system by which they gained control of the Calcutta hide trade. Before beginning to boycott firms of other nationalities the five German firms in the Calcutta hide trade had for some years past formed themselves into association known as the Calcutta Hide Shippers' Association and were gradually getting control of the trade. Ultimately the only serious opposition was an Indian firm whose shipments were gaining favour among German leather manufacturers. In fact, the firms in question were more than able to hold their own in honest straightforward competition. This, quite naturally, was not to the liking of the German combine, who after a few discussions resolved upon resorting to any expedience to crush the outside firms, who included a few English and native houses. The competition of the Indian firm having proved to be the most formidable, the first step of the Association was to offer to buy up all the hides collected by that firm. This offer was refused, since the firm had a very good connection with German merchants and leather manufacturers. Owing to the failure of this move, the German Association then decided upon a boycott of the Indian firm. The "aruthdars," or commission agents who collected the raw hides, were instructed by the shippers belonging to the Association not to dispose of the stock to the Indian firm under the penalty of a general boycott. It was impossible for the Indian firm to take the whole of the supply, so the commission agents were forced to assent to the proposal of the Association, though a few of them did continue to trade secretly with the Indian firm until they were detected with unfortunate results. The German shippers then turned their attention to the Dacca market, but were unable to get control there in the same way as they had in Calcutta. By this time the Indian firm began to get supplies again, three or four of the collecting agents deciding not to be intimidated by the Trust. Not being able altogether to crush the Indian firm in Calcutta, the Association turned their attention to the Hide Buyers' Association in Hamburg, whose members bought nearly all the Indian hides required by German and Austrian tanners. For some time this move was unsuccessful as some of the Hamburg merchants were buying from the Indian firm, whose marks had become well-known to the German trade. Moreover, many German leather manufacturers were disinclined to cease buying from firms outside the Trust. Again the Association was thwarted in its frantic endeavour to secure the monopoly of the Calcutta hide trade. As a last resource the question of nationality was raised. The Calcutta Trust pointed out to the Hamburg Importers' Association that if they were to continue buying from Ispahani the Indian firm similar firms might be established, and the business might then pass out of German hands. The effect of this pan German movement was instantaneous and with the further inducement offered by the Calcutta combine not to sell direct to German tanners, but only to the Hamburg Importers' Association, the business became practically a German monopoly.

Such are the broad details of the establishment of a German monopoly in a certain class of raw material produced on British soil. It is true that an attempt was made by the Calcutta Trust to prove that their actions were justified in order to prevent what they termed "cut throat competition;" further they claimed that two of the seven firms were English; but on being asked to disclose the names of these English firms they refused to do so, as it was a private association. They alleged, too, that the formation of the Association was a matter of necessity, since the German and Austrian hide dealers had formed a strong combination in Hamburg, imposing their own terms on the Indian hide exporters. Supposing this were true, however, one is still faced with the question as to why membership was refused to English and Indian firms, and there seems to be no doubt, judging by later events, that a German monopoly was the main object of the Association. As a matter of fact, the Government of India were so impressed with the necessity of counteracting the evil effects of this German combine that the Secretary of the Government of Bengal had taken steps to elaborate a scheme with the "aruthdars" to counteract its evil effects.

The war has for the time being disorganised the monopoly, although last year very large quantities of hides were exported to Italy by these same German firms. Whether or not the Italian tanners have been able to convert such a huge numbr of hides into leather is rather a difficult matter to decide; but as the hides can be kept in store for years, it is just possible that a portion of them are being held for export to Germany after the war. However that may be, the German firms in Calcutta are continuing their business, and although some of them are nominally under the control of the authorities and are now being managed by the firms' English assistants, one or two houses are said to have avoided this by the principals taking up residence in Switzerland.

There can be very little doubt that the pan-German combine will resume its former activity as soon as the war ends, unless the British Government establishes some law that will dissolve the Association. If left to themselves, the authorities would most probably not move a finger in the matter; but fortunately for British industries, a great trade conference of the Allies is arranged and we may be sure that some form of preference will be suggested as between themselves, while we hope that one of the chief points to be considered will be the controlling of Germany's desire to establish a monopoly of any raw product within the British Empire or the allied territories.

## PERSIAN GULF STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

### DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The Directors submit the following Report together with the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account of the Company made up to 31st December 1915.

The net profits for the year under review, after writing off Rs. 75,000 for depreciation on the Company's steamers, amount to Rs. 3,09,345-0-11 to which is to be added the sum of Rs. 7,949-13-7 brought forward from the last year, making a total of Rs. 3,17,294-14-6 which sum the Directors recommend to be disposed of as follows:—

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Dividend to be declared at 16 per cent per annum on amounts paid up in respect of shares from the respective dates of payment for the year ending 31st December 1915, which will absorb ..... | 73,385 | 9 | 4 |
| To carry to Reserve Fund ..... | 1,25,000 | 0 | 0 |
| To open Insurance Fund with ..... | 50,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Balance to be carried forward to next year's account ..... | 68,909 | 5 | 2 |
| Total ..... | Rs. 3,17,294 | 14 | 6 |

During the year under review the Gulf Line shippers were put to great inconvenience owing to the scarcity of tonnage and your Directors are glad to inform you that the Company's steamers have rendered them valuable services during the period and to meet the daily increasing demand of the shippers for bookings of cargo, the Agents were induced to make suitable arrangements with the owners of s. s. Lawoe to take her on. But even with this it was found impossible to cope with the heavy demand of the shippers and the Directors thought it advisable to go in for a third vessel even at a very high price. Their efforts in that direction have been crowned with success and they are now glad to inform you that the delivery of the new steamer will be shortly hereafter given at Calcutta.

The Directors take this opportunity of expressing their thanks to the merchants and shippers who have lent their hearty support to the Company during the year and hope that they will continue the same in future. Their thanks are also due to the Manager Mr. Haji Shariff Hassum for his able management of the affairs of the Company.

Looking to the ruling rates of freights the Directors can confidently say that the prospects of the next year are more favourable.

The share list of the Company was closed on the 17th December 1915 after making up the total for 3,000 shares and the Directors have thought it advisable not to issue the remaining 1000 shares for the present.

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES IN BOMBAY

The following bye-law made by the Municipal Corporation, Bombay, under section 461 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as supplementary to those relating to private markets, and confirmed by his Excellency the Governor in Council under section 463, is published for general information:—

No tenant or occupier of a shop, stall, godown or standing in a private market shall keep at such shop, stall, godown or standing any weight or measure which has not been duly verified by comparison with the standard weight or measure and stamped in accordance with the provisions of sections 418 and 419 of the Act."


## MALARIA AND DYSENTERY

### HOW TO INCREASE THE RESISTING POWER OF THE SYSTEM AND WARD OFF ATTACK.

Your surest protection against Malarial Infection, ague, dysentery, and other maladies incidental to tropical and sub-tropical climates is vital strength. Of that there can be no too opinions. And as a means of keeping up this vital strength, of creating new health and nerve-vigour for the run-down there is nothing surer, speedier, or more perfectly thorough than a course of Dr. Cassell's Tablets. The extraordinary restorative power of these Tablets is soon apparent even in the worst cases. Their restorative effect, the splendid tone they give to the entire system, call forth the praises of all who use them. Dr Cassell's Tablets should be taken as a protection against malaria and other infective diseases and as a restorative in nervous debility and all run-down conditions. They are also of proved value in stomach and kidney disorder, urinary weakness, wasting diseases, and vital exhaustion. Sold at As. 14, and Rs 2-2 by Chemists and Bazaars throughout India.

549


## CABLE QUOTATIONS.

### LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, May 17th.

| | | Bales. |
|---|---|---|
| Total Day's Sales at Liverpool | | 10,000 |
| " " Sales on Spec. & for Exp. | | 1,000 |
| " " Sales of East Indian .. | | .. |
| " " Imports .. .. | | 28,000 |
| Mid. Americans .. .. | | ..8.54unchgd |
| Egyptian F.G.F. .. .. | | .. 11.19—11 |
| New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time). | July .. | .. 13.03+17 |
| | Oct. .. | .. 13.10+12 |
| New Orleans 10 a.m | July .. | .. 12.92+15 |
| | Oct. .. | .. 12.93+14 |

### CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 17th.

| Months. | To-day's closing price. | |
|---|---|---|
| May | 8.33+9 | |
| May-June | 8.29 | |
| June-July | 8.24 | +7 |
| July-Aug. | 8.22 | |
| Aug.-Sept. | 8.13+6 | |
| Sept.-Oct. | 8.02+6 | |
| Oct.-Nov. | 7.94+5 | |
| Nov.-Dec. | 7.88 | |
| Dec.-Jan. | 7.85 | |
| Jan.-Feb. | 7.82 | +4 |
| Feb.-March | 7.83 | |
| March-April | 7.82 | |
| April-May | 7.82 | +3 |
| May-June | 7.81 | |

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

| Months. | To-day's opening price. | |
|---|---|---|
| May | 8.29 | |
| May-June | 8.27 | +5 |
| June-July | 8.22 | |
| July-Aug. | 8.20 | |
| Aug.-Sept. | 8.11+4 | |
| Sept.-Oct. | 8.00+4 | |
| Oct.-Nov. | 7.92 | |
| Nov.-Dec. | 7.87 | |
| Dec.-Jan. | 7.84 | |
| Jan.-Feb. | 7.82 | +3 |
| Feb.-Mar. | 7.82 | |
| March-April | 7.82 | |
| April-May | 7.82 | |
| May-June | 7.81 | |

### ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, May 17th.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mid. G. Bengal Good | .. | 6.30 | Unchanged. |
| " " Fully Good | .. | 6.45 | |
| " " Fine | .. | 6.60 | |
| " No. 1 Ocmra Good | .. | 6.65 | |
| " " " Fine | .. | 6.95 | |
| " French Good | .. | 8.10 | |
| " " Fully Good | .. | 8.25 | |
| " " Fine | .. | 8.40 | |
| " Scinde Good | .. | 6.25 | |
| " " Fully Good | .. | 6.40 | |
| " " Fine | .. | 6.55 | |

### CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, May 17th.

| Months. | To-day's price |
|---|---|
| July .. .. .. | 11.18—8 |
| November .. .. .. | 11.02—8 |
| January .. .. .. | 10.87—8 |

### AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 17th.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports | | 20,000 |
| " Exports to Great Britain | | 7,000 |
| " " to Continent .. | | 10,000 |
| Futures at New York July .. | | 13.67+16 |
| Futures at New York October.. | | 13.15+14 |
| Spot Cotton at New York .. | | 13.15+15 |
| Spot Cotton at New Orleans | | 12.75 Unchgd. |
| Futures at New Orleans July .. | | 12.94+12 |
| Futures at New Orleans Octo. .. | | 12.45+12 |
| Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality).. | | 9¾ |
| Demand Bills .. .. .. | | 4.75.65 |
| Silver Commercial Bars .. .. | | 75⅝ |

### MONEY MARKETS.

London, May 16th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Consols 2½ % | 57⅛ unchgd. |
| Rupee Paper 3½% | 53½—¼ |
| Indian Stock 3½% (Sterling Loan) | 80¾ unchgd. |
| Government Securities 3% | 69¼ unchgd. |
| Ex: on London at Paris Frcs. | 28.27 unchgd. |

London, May 17th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bar Silver Spot | 36⅛ unchgd. |
| Closing Tone of Silver:—Firm. | |
| Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914. | |
| Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st | 4 9/16 |
| Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st | 4¾ |
| " Fine Trade Bills 3 months | 5 |
| " " " " 6 " | 5½ |
| Interest day to day loans | 3¾ |
| " 7 day market loans | 4 |
| Amount Paid into the Bank of England about .. .. .. | £797,000 |
| Consols 2½% .. | 57⅛ |
| Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal .. | 53½ |
| Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan .. | 80¾ |
| Government Securities 3% .. | 69¼ |
| Ex. On London at Paris Francs | 28.24—.03 |

Unchgd.

Unchgd.

### WAR LOANS.

London, May 16th.

| | |
|---|---|
| 3½% 1925—1928.. | £87¾ unchgd. |
| 4½% 1925—1945.. | £94 13/16 unchgd. |

London, May 17th.

| | |
|---|---|
| 3½% 1925—1928.. .. .. | £87⅞+⅛ |
| 4½% 1925—1945.. .. | £94 13/16 unchgd. |

### COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, May 17th.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 30,00,000:—

| Rs. | | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10,000 were allotted to | | Calcutta | |
| 52,000 " " | | to Bombay | 83,000 |
| 21,000 " " | | to Madras | |
| Tenders on Calcutta | | at 1-4 3/32 | |
| " Bombay | | | |
| Min Rate Received | Calcutta / Bombay | 10% | about that rate in full. |

Telegraphic Transfers:—Deferred.

| Rs. | | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nil were allotted to | | Calcutta | |
| 1,35,000 " " | | to Bombay | 2,94000. |
| 1,59,000 " " | | to Madras | |
| Tenders on Calcutta | | at 1-4 3/32 | |
| " Bombay | | | |
| " Madras | | | |
| Min. Rate Received | Calcutta / Madras / Bombay | 10% | above that rate in full. |

Telegraphic Transfers:—Immediate.

| Rs. | | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9,62,000 were allotted to | | Calcutta | |
| 12,33,000 " " | | to Bombay | 26,23,000 |
| 4,28,000 " " | | to Madras | |
| Tenders on Calcutta | | at 1-4 1/8. | |
| " Bombay | | | |
| Min. Rate Received | Calcutta / Bombay | 10% | above that rate in full. |

Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 64 6 3,000
Extra Allotments .. .. Rs. 30,00,000

### EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.

London, May 17th.

TRANSFERS.

On Calcutta Rs. 1,00,000
On Bombay Rs. 5,00,000 @ 1/4 5/32.
On Madras Rs. 3,00,000

DEFERRED TRANSFERS.

On Madras Rs. 2,00,000 @ 1/4 1/8.
On Madras Rs. 53,10,000 @ 1-4 1/8.

BILLS.

On Madras Rs. 45,000 @ 1/4 1/8

### MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, May 16th.

WHEAT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F. May-June Buyers. | 63 |

AUSTRALIAN.

| | |
|---|---|
| South Australian April Sellers. | 65 |
| Victorian April Sellers. | 61 |
| New South Wales May Sellers | 64/9 |

BARLEY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Karachi Barley—May-June Values. | 51/9 |

SEEDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June. London sellers quoted. | 74/6 |
| Toria Rapeseed May-June Sellers. | 69/6 |

LINSEED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Linseed Argentine (La Plata) April-May Sellers. | 68 |
| Linseed Calcutta May-June Paid. | 72 |

METALS.

| | |
|---|---|
| English best Selected Copper. | £156 |
| Standard Copper G. M. B. | £145 |
| Copper Braziers | £172 |
| Yellow Met l | Mutilated. |
| rard Spelter | |
| Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool. | 18/9 |
| Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool | £28 |
| Pig Iron No. 1 Gartsherrie | £6-11-6 |

FREIGHT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal. | |

RUBBER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure May June Value. | 2/10 |
| Plantation First Latex Crepe June Paid. | 2/10 |

JAVA SUGAR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Raw Java Nos 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta August-October | 21/3 |
| Raw Java C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Augus -October | 21/4½ |
| Fine White Java C & F. Calcutta August-October | 23/3 |
| Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi August-October | 23/4½ |
| Tone—Firm. | |

London, May 17th.

WHEAT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F. May-June Buyers | 63 |

AUSTRALIAN.

| | |
|---|---|
| South Australian April Sellers | 65 |
| Victorian April Sellers | 67 |
| New South Wales May Sellers | 65 |

BARLEY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Karachi Barley—May-June Value | 51/3 |

SEEDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June. London. Sellers. | 74/6 |
| Toria Rapeseed.—May-June Sellers | 69/6 |

LINSEED

| | |
|---|---|
| Linseed Argentine (La Plata) April May Nominal. | 68 |
| Linseed Calcutta May June Sellers. | 72 |

METALS

| | |
|---|---|
| English best Selected Copper | £156 |
| Standard Copper G M.B | £145 |
| Copper Braziers | £172 |
| Yellow Metal | Mutilated. |
| Hard Spelter | 75 |
| Tin Plates I. C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool | 18/9 |
| Iron Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge G O B 4% F O B. Liverpool | £28 |
| Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie | £ 6-11-6 |

FREIGHT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Coals: Cardiff to Bombay Canal—Nominal. | |

RUBBER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure May-June Paid | 2/9¾—½ |
| Plantation First Latex Crepe June | 2/9½—½ |

JAVA SUGAR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta. Aug.-Oct. | 21/3 |
| Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi. Aug.-Oct. | 21/4½ |
| Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Oct. | 23/3 |
| Fine White Java, C. & F Bombay and Karachi. Aug.-Oct. | 23/4½ |
| Tone.—Firm | |

### BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

London, May 17th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Finest Australian Beef Tallow .. | 51 |
| " " Mutton " .. | 53 |

The Government of India have prohibited the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of a book entitled 'Rusi Baghion ki Dastanen' (Stories of Russian Revolutionaries) published by the "Yugantar Ashram, San Francisco," in Urdu or in any other language, and of a publication entitled 'Ghadr di Gunj, No. 2' (Echo of Mutiny, No. 2) issued by the "Hindustan Ghadr Press, San Francisco," in Gurmukhi or any other Indian language.

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

### COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, May 18.

The market to-day has ruled strong at about Rs. 2 over last evening rates.

There is a fair demand for stapled styles and a little business has been reported in Akolas.

Ready Cotton is in good demand especially for stapled styles.

We quote:—
Fine Akola, May 256.
Fine Akola July, 262.
Fully Good Bengal, January 228½.
Good Broach April 292½.

Messrs. PATEL BROS. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

| Growth | Fine | F.G. | Good. | Delivery. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. G. Broach .. .. .. .. | | | 292 | Apr. 1916 |
| M. G. Beenis .. .. .. | | 228 | .. | June 1917 |
| M. G. Begals .. .. | 225 | 211 | .. | May 1916 |
| M. G. Sind Punjab .. | 218 | .. | .. | " |
| M. G. Khandesh .. .. | 243/4 | 231 | .. | " |
| M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat. | 269 | .. | .. | " |
| M G. Nagpore .. .. | 269 | .. | .. | " |
| M. G. Akola Khgm .. | 255 | .. | .. | " |
| Do. .. .. | 261/2 | .. | .. | July. 1916 |
| M. G. Bengals .. .. | 229 | .. | .. | " |
| M. G. Broach .. .. | 282/3 | .. | .. | May 1916 |
| H. G. Westerns .. .. | .. | .. | 293 | May/June '16 |
| M. G. Westerns .. .. | .. | .. | 305 | " |
| H. G. Compta .. .. | .. | .. | 330 | " |
| Saw Ginned Dharwar. .. | .. | .. | 305 | " |
| M. G. Akola Khamgaon.. | 267 | .. | .. | Jan. 1917 |

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 18th May, 1916, 5-30 p.m

| Growths. | Super-fine Rs. | Fine | Fully Good. | Good. | Delivery. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengals (M.G.) | .. | .. | 238 | .. | 25 Jan. 1917 |
| | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bengals (M.G.) | 237 | 227 | 215 | .. | Ready & May |
| | .. | 232 | .. | .. | July |
| Scinde-Punjab (M.G.) | .. | 219 | 209 | .. | Ready & May |
| | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Khandesh M.G.) | .. | 241 | 229 | .. | Ready & May |
| | .. | 247 | .. | .. | July |
| Jalna (M.G.) | .. | .. | 252 | .. | Ready |
| Barsee M.G.) G.S. | .. | .. | 242 | .. | Ready |
| | .. | 256 | 248 | .. | Ready & May |
| Akola-Kphm. | .. | 262 | .. | .. | July |
| Karanja (M.G.) | .. | 268 | .. | .. | 25 Jan. 1917 |
| | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.) | .. | 253 | 245 | .. | Ready & May |
| Dharamsaum Poolgaum (M.G. | .. | 255 | 247 | .. | Ready & May |
| | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Yeotmal (M.G.) | .. | 258 | 250 | .. | Ready & May |
| | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Nagpore Kamptee (M.G.) | .. | 264 | 256 | .. | Ready & May |
| Wardha Hinganghat (M.G.) | .. | 264 | 256 | .. | Ready & May |
| | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | .. | 282 | 276 | .. | Ready & May |
| Broach (M.G.) | .. | 286 | .. | .. | July |
| | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | .. | .. | .. | .. | 29225 April 1917 |
| Miraj (M.G. | .. | .. | .. | 346 | Ready |
| Surat (M. G.) | .. | .. | .. | 348 | May/June |
| | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Mathla (M.G.) | 242 | 230 | .. | .. | Ready |
| | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.) | .. | .. | .. | 260 | Ready |
| | .. | .. | .. | 295 | May/June |
| | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sawgd. Dharwar | .. | .. | .. | 305 | Ready |
| | .. | .. | .. | 295 | May/June |
| Westerns (M.G.) | .. | .. | .. | 305 | Ready |
| " (H.G.) | .. | .. | .. | 305 | May/June |
| | .. | .. | .. | 294 | May/June |
| Compta (M.G.) | .. | .. | .. | 333 | Ready |
| | .. | .. | .. | 325 | May/June |
| Wadhwan (M.G.) | .. | 200 | .. | .. | Ready |
| Do. (H.G.) | .. | 210 | .. | .. | Ready |

### RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 17th May 1916:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 13,778 Bales. |
| Wheat | 23,087 cwts. |
| Linseed | 23,190 " |
| Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed | 1,481 " |
| Ginjellyseed | 768 " |
| Poppyseed | 791 " |
| Groundnuts | 3,313 " |
| Castorseed | 2,176 " |
| Rice | 1,532 " |
| Myrabollams | 4,831 " |
| Cottonseed | 2,679 " |
| Mowrasseed | 290 " |
| Gram | 1,445 " |
| Joowar | 3,123 " |
| Barley | 11,851 " |

### WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, May. 18th—4 p. m.

| Ready | Bazaar Terms. Rs. | a. | p. | Rail. Delivery. Rs. | as. | p |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 .. .. .. | 38 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 10 | 0 |
| Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30 .. .. .. | 37 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 9 | 9 |
| Wheat, Karachi Bansla . | 36 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 9 | 6 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Delhi . | 5 | 14 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore .. .. .. | 5 | 9 | 0 | 5 | 15 | 0 |
| Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore .. .. .. | 6 | 12 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Bold . | 7 | 5 | 0 | 7 | 11 | 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Thin | 7 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 0 |
| Teelseed, White 85.15 | 43 | 0 | 0 | .... | | |
| Teelseed, Gajar 75.25 | 42 | 0 | 0 | .... | | |
| Teelseed, Gajar 60.50 | 41 | 0 | 0 | .... | | |
| Teelseed, Black ... | 36 | 0 | 0 | .... | | |
| Popyseed, White .. | 6 | 9 | 0 | 6 | 15 | 0 |
| Groundnuts ... | 41 | 0 | 0 | .... | | |
| Mowrasseed ... | 4 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 12 | 0 |

| Forward | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat April-May .. | 5 | 13 | 0 |
| Linseed May .. .. | 7 | 12 | 0 |

### EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

| | |
|---|---|
| T. T. Ready ..... | 1s. 4 3.32d. to 1s. 4 1/8d |
| T. T. Forward ..... | 1s. 4 3-32 to 1s. 5-32d. |
| D. D. Mail ..... | 1s. 1/8d. |

Banks' Buying Rates:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready | 1s. 7-16d. |
| Do. do. Forward ..... | 1s. 4 7-16d June. |
| Do. 6 m.s Ready ..... | 1s. 421-32d. |
| Francs 3 m-s do. ..... | 195½. |
| 60 d-s Hongkong ..... | 165 |
| Do. Shanghai ..... | 235½ |
| Do. Yokohama ..... | 154 |

### BULLION.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| English Bar Gold ..... | 28-0-0 |
| Ausaralian do. ..... | 26.0-0 |
| Bombay do. ..... | 26-0-0 |
| English Shield Severeigns ..... | 17-0-0 |
| English Dragons ..... | 16.0-0 |
| Silver ex-duty Ready ..... | 85-2-0 |

### SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, May 18.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood firm to-day with a slight rise in quotations.

Tata Iron and Steel Deferred shares opened with great excitement and preserved an upward tendency.

In Mill shares for June delivery havids closed at Rs. 477½.

Fazulbhai were placed between the prices varying from Rs. 5,03¾ to Rs. 507 3/12, Standards from Rs. 1,237½ to Rs. 1,250, Madhavji from Rs. 1,487½ to Rs. 1,512½, Swadeshi from Rs. 1,700 to Rs. 1,710.

Central India kept steady at Rs. 2,187½.

Simplex were placed at Rs 445, Currinbhai at Rs. 257½, Crescent at Rs. 117½ and Indian Dying and Bleachings at Rs. 162½.

New Great Easterns changed hands at Rs. 195.

Finlays were placed at Rs. 283½.

Swans declined to Rs. 250.

Bombay Burma Trading shares improved to Rs. 835.

Eastern Chemical Deferred shares changed hands at Rs. 51.

Bombay Electric Tramways Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 238 for cash. Preference changed hands at Rs. 162½.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 188½ to Rs. 193½. Deferred opened at Rs. 745 touched Rs. 772½ but closed at Rs. 762½.

Tata Hydro Electric Ordinary shares after touching Rs. 1,405 closed at Rs. 1,390.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 80¾.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 94½ (long-dated 1914.)

### CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 17.

The volume of business reported in jute mill shares was not on a large scale. This was chiefly due to the absence of buyers and to general disinclination on the part of dealers to operate during the great heat which is being experienced. The tone of the market ruled steady. Tea shares were again in demand and registered some advances. Jajabhat moving to Rs. 27/8 and Loobahi to Rs. 85. All the shares in the Juttibari Tea Co., Ltd., a new Assam company in Messrs. Gillanders Arbuthnot and Co.'s agency have now been applied for. A small business was reported in coal shares.

The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Barrakur (prefs) 76; Equitable (ord) 39/12, 40/4; Equitable (prefs) 100, 101; Govindpoor 10/8; Sutkidih 12/4, 12/8.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 372; Auckland (ord) 168; Delta (ord) 415, 414; 412; Empire (ord) 35 to 35/12; Fort Gloster (ord) 405; Fort William (prefs) 130, 131; Hoogly (ord) 51, 51/4; Howrah (ord) 225, 226, 227; Howrah "A" (prefs) 105, 105/8; Kamarhatty (ord) 346, 247; Kankanarrah (ord) 462, 463; Lawrence (prefs) 107/8.

Tea:—Darrang 55, 56; Kalacherra 125, 126; Kullinunger and Khorell 125. 124; Loobah 84, 85; Rajaghat 27/4, 27/8; Roopacherra 26/8; 26/12.

Miscellaneous:—Dalbhoom Gold 11/4, 11/8, 11/12; Fort Shipping 18; Titaghur Paper (ord) 87, 88.

Three and half per cent. Government Paper was quoted at Rs. 80/12 to Rs. 80/14, and small lots were done at Rs. 81/2 to Rs. 81/4.

"The Times" Paris correspondent says:—"A case was presented to the Academy of Science of a corporal who was wounded on September 7, 1914, at the battle of the Marne, and who had lived for a year with a shrapnel bullet in his heart. On being hit the man became unconscious and was not picked up until 24 hours later. Subsequently he happened to be operated on for appendicitis, when cardiac trouble appeared, and an X-ray examination revealed a bullet in his heart. The heart was opened on September 6, 1915, by Dr. Beaussenat, and a shrapnel bullet was extracted. The patient was out of danger in a fortnight. A similar case, in which a young sergeant had a fragment of a bomb, removed from his heart by the same surgeon was presented to the Academy of Medicine, last May."

Are you old before your time?
Then take a pick-me-up course of VITAFER—the great brain and body building food. It combines Organic Phosphorus—perhaps the greatest gift of science to the human race — with the rich protein constituents of pure milk.
Vitafer
The Greatest of all Tonic Foods
N. B.—VITAFER is a tonic food, practically tasteless and odourless, can be readily mixed with any other non-acid food, and may be taken with advantage by old and young.
N. B.—The moderate price places it within the reach of all.
Sold by all Chemists in air-tight bottles of 4 oz., 8 oz. and 16 oz. at Rs. 1-12 Rs. 3. and Rs. 5.
VITAFER is produced entirely by SOUTHALL BROS. & BARCLAY, LTD., of Birmingham, Eng., an old established and well-known English Firm of high repute. (Founded 1820). All the processes of VITAFER manufactured are carried out in their own works at TIPPERARY and BIRMINGHAM.
[Wholesale Agents in Bombay—Messrs. MADON SONS & CO. 14 Abdul Rehman Street, Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.
BRITISH therefore BEST

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## TO-DAY.

Sunrise, 6 h. 3 m.; Sunset, 7 h. 7m.
Phase of the Moon; Full Moon, May 17th.

## LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, Hongkong, Saigon and Manilla, via Negapatam, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7.30 p.m.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements China, Japan and Australia per steamer Nagoya, will be closed at the General Post Office at 9-30 a.m. Parcel mail for China closes at 8 a.m.

SATURDAY, May 20.

P. and O. s.s. Sardinia with English Mails of ... ultimo, due at daylight.

Parsi Writers' Association, Annual gathering, Cama Baug, 6 p.m.

SUNDAY, May 21.

Bombay Gun Club Meeting at Mahim, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, May 22.

High Court (Appellate Side), Vacation Sitting, 11-30 a.m.

TUESDAY, May 23.

Departure of P. and O. steamer Salsette, with Homeward English Mails.

WEDNESDAY, May 24.

Treacher and Company, Limited, Extraordinary General Meeting, Esplanade Road, Fort, 5 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, Varieties and Cinema at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

Royal Opera House, Cinema, 6-30 p.m. and 10 p.m.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 5-45 and 10-30 p.m.

## Domestic Occurrences.

### DEATHS.

PEER—Dorabji Cursetjee Peer, brother-in-law of Pestonji Bomanji Shroff, aged 45, Agiari Moholla Khetwady, on 17th May.

AMROLIWALA—Bai Dhunbaijee, wife of Hoerjeebhoy Dorabji Amroliwala, daughter of the late Mr. Rustomjee Jamshedji Vesnna, agea 60 Village Road, Parel on 17th May.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel F. R. Caden, C.I.E., Commanding.

May, 17.

137. Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by "G" Coy., during week ending 21st May.

138. Range.—The Ghat Kopar and Miniature Ranges will be closed until further notice.

139. Return of Arms.—All members of all Companies except "H" who have not returned their arms and equipment to Armoury must do so without further delay.

140. Recruits.—There are now vacancies in the Corps for suitable men. Intending recruits, should apply to the Officer Commanding the Company they wish to join, as recruits' drills will commence early in the monsoon.

(Sd.) C. N. MOGERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Major R. W. R. Pennington, V.D., Commanding.

May 18.

No 161—DUTIES:—
Duties for the week commencing Monday, 15th instant:—
Orderly Officer for the ensuing week 2nd-Lieut. W. N. Cartland.
Orderly Officer Next for duty Lieut F. W. Wilson.
Orderly Sergeant No. 1 Company Sergt. C. B. Banks.
Orderly Sergeant No. 2 Company Corpl. V. Y. Smith.

No. 163—PAY:—
There are still a number of N. C. O.'s and men who have not collected pay due to them as per order No. 145 dated 27th April. The Paymaster will attend at Headquarters between the hours of 6-45 p.m. and 8 p.m. to-day and to-morrow the 18th and 19th instant and all N. C.O.'s and men who have not yet drawn pay for August, September, and October, 1914, must do so on one of these dates or it will be returned to Government.

No. 164—RECRUITS:—
Several vacancies exist in the Corps for recruits; any wishing to be enrolled, can see the conditions by applying to the Sergeant-Major of the Corps at Headquarters, Bazar Gate Street, Fort. Recruits gun drill parades will probably commence in June

No. 170—CLOTHING:—
All great coats and water bottles in possession of members must be returned to the Quarter Master's stores at once.

No. 173—LEAVE:—
Lieutenant W. Dunkerley, E. E. Company, B.V.A., has been granted leave of absence from the 19th to the 23rd instant both dates inclusive.

2/Corpl. R. S. Meyer, E. E. Company, B.V.A. is granted leave of absence from the 8th June, 1916, to 23rd June, 1916, both days inclusive.

P. H. RETALLACK, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

## POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Col. G. K. Walker, C.I.E., Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles,

Poona, May 18.

409. Signallers.—Signallers will parade at Headquarters on Fridays at 5.30 p.m. until further notice.

410 Bugles.—All bugles in possession of members of the Corps must be returned to Headquarters at once.

411. Extract.—The following extract from the "Gazette of India" Army Department dated 5th May 1916, is republished for information:—

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

No. 489.—Francis Charteris Davidson to be Second-Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 20th March 1916.

(Sd.) C. GRAHAM-SMITH, Capt.,
For Adjutant, Poona Volunteer Rifles.

## BAND AT THE R. B. Y. CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh. B. Mitchell Band Master commencing at 6-15

March from the Suite—"At King's Court" ..... Sousa.
Overture—"Crown Diamonds" ..... Auber
Valse—"Sursum Corda" .....Bertram
C Rowlandson.
Selection—"La Boheme" .. ..... Puccini.
Dance of the Hours from—"La Gioconda" ..... Ponchielli
Melodies from—"The Balkan Princess" ..... Rubens
Galop—"John Peel" ..... Hunt

### HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. and O. S. S. Mandala which left Bombay on the 30th ultimo arrived at Marseilles on Wednesday the 17th instant. All well.

### MAILS FOR AUSTRALIA.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per S. S. Nagoya will be closed at the General Post Office at 9-30: a.m. to-day.

Parcel mail for China closes at 8 a.m. to-day.

### NEXT HOMEWARD MAIL.

As the mail steamer Salsette will not sail till Tuesday, the 23rd instant, the next Homeward English Mail including parcels, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Monday the 22nd instant.

A supplemental despatch, consisting only of unregistered and registered letters will be closed at the General Post Office at 9-30 a.m. on Tuesday, the 23rd instant.

### UMERSEY RAJPAL PRIZE.

The Secretary of the Cutchi Jain Association wishes to give a prize of Rs. 15 in the above name to a student of that community who gets the highest number of marks in the Matriculation this year and who desires to prosecute his studies further. Candidates should forward their names, addresses, University number, caste and the line in which he will prosecute his studies to the Secretary, Cutchi Jain Association, "Delta Cottage" Santa Cruz.

### MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Twelve attacks and 10 deaths from plague and 11 attacks and 4 deaths from small-pox occurred in Bombay on Wednesday, the plague cases being reported as follows: Khetwadi, 2 attacks and 2 deaths; Fort (north) and Umarkhadi, 2 attacks and 1 death each; Middle and Lower Colaba, Bhuleshwar, Tardeo, Mahim, and Worli, 1 attack and 1 death each; Maratha Hospital and Worli, 1 death each; Sewri, 1 attack. There were no cases of cholera. The total mortality from all causes was 169, as compared with 62 of the corresponding day of 1915 and 185 of 1914. Out of a total of 1,958 rats caught on Wednesday, 58 were found to be plague-stricken.

### ASSOCIATION OF SECRETARIES' EXAMINATIONS.

Examinations by the Association of Secretaries of London were held in December last in the Hall of the Davar's College of Commerce under the supervision of Mr. J. A. Kay, the local superintendent and the following candidates are now declared successful:—

Final Examination.—Gottemukhala Bunjarajin, Erach Ardeshir Anklesaria, Pusulury Mangayya, Mohammad Hamid Ali, and Punchapakesaiyer Sitaram.

Intermediate Examination.—Kanakatti Manjaiya, Anant Samirao Vasudeva Rao, Hari Dutta Umrao Singh Bishnoi, Tanjore Subba Rao Nagaraja Rao, Ratan Chand Ghaiya, Gangaikondan Subramanian, Lakshmi Naraniah Vutukuru, and Jayaram Ramchandra.

### FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest yesterday at the Coroner's Court, touching the death of Budhi Gunpat, a Hindu, aged about 25 years. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased left home on Wednesday in search of employment. The driver of a G. I. P. Railway train saw him walking on the line, with his back towards the engine, between Kurla and Matunga. When the engine got near him, the deceased suddenly started to cross in front of the train and was knocked off by the engine. The train was at once stopped, and the injured man was being brought to Bombay but he died before reaching Byculla. The driver whistled when he saw him at a distance and again when he started to cross the line. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death whilst trespassing on the railway line.

### PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

Mortality from plague in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency during the week ending 13th instant occurred as follows:—

Bombay City 160, Bandra Port 1, Thana Port 1, Other places in Bandra District 9, Satara District 4, Ahmednagar District 12, Poona District 2, Sholapur District 3, Kolaba District 2, Vengurla Port 1, Belgaum District 25, Dharwar District 12, Bijapur District 1, Karachi Town and Port 13, Hyderabad District 1, (for week ending 6th April). Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 18, Mangrol Port 2, Bijapur Agency 2, Satara Agency 1, and Savnur State 2, Total 312.

### SERBIAN AND MONTENEGRIN WAR RELIEF FUND.

The Italian Consul in Bombay begs to acknowledge with thanks the following contributions received by him in response to his appeal in favour of the above Fund:—

Previously acknowledged Rs. 2,163-9-7½.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Bridgen, Bombay, Rs. 25; Mrs. Capel Curr, Srinagar, Rs. 15-4; Miss Keen, Srinagar, Rs. 5; Mr. Durma Bendock, Worli Koliwada, Rs. 5; Din Vatsal Samaj, Bombay, Rs. 5; Mr. E. G. Rodwell, Lucknow, Rs. 40; Mr. Evelyer Marsion, Hoshiarpur, Rs. 30; Mr. S. L. Kanny, Chikalda, Rs. 75; Miss A. S. Finney, Madhupur, Rs. 10; Messrs. Aspinwall Lackmidas and Co., Bombay, Rs. 25; Mr. D. Sopher, Bombay, Rs. 5; Mrs. Reeves, Nadiad, Rs. 10; Mr. R. J. Sheridan, M. W. Service, Peshawar, Rs. 30; Mr. W. G. Alcock, Alibag, Rs. 50; Mr. Thomas P. Main, Mirpurkas, Rs. 50; Mr. G. F. S. Collins, through Messrs. King King and Co., Bombay, Rs. 50; Mr. Raymund Giles, Dibrugarh, Rs. 100; Drug Voluntary Aid Association Drug, Rs. 200; Mr. F. S. White, I.C.S., Ghazipur, Rs. 20; Rev. Thomson, Calcutta, Rs. 126-0-6; Mrs. Alice Cockerton, Ammalti, Rs. 15; Mrs. S. E. Billing, Calcutta, Rs. 25; Mrs. Domingo, Baluchistan, Rs. 5; Mrs. D. Hillman, Jamalpur, Rs. 10; Mr. J. D. Thomas, Tuticorin, Rs. 5; Mr. P. E. Percival, Poona, Rs. 75; Chaplain of Hyderabad (Sind), Rs. 420; Weaving and Knitting Factory, Rohri, Rs. 5; Mr. W. R. G. Moir, Gorakpur, Rs. 100-6; In memory of brother Rustomji and sister Dinbai, Bombay, Rs. 10; Mr. Mayadas, Ferozepur, Rs. 10; Mrs. M. C. Turner Hardoi (Oudh), Rs. 85-11; thro. Mr. H. T. Slade, M. S. M. Rly. Sunday School, Hubli, Rs. 62-9; through Mr. R. Hosseey, proceeds of Variety Entertainment given in Langford Town, Bangalore, Rs. 50; Total, Rs. 3 618-8-1½.

P. S. It is kindly requested that all cheques be crossed and drawn in favour of the "Royal Italian Consulate," Bombay.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has refused to make any order on Dal Singh's petition for leave to appeal against a death sentence, passed at Jubbulpore, but acquaints the India Office with the fact.

# BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, May 18.)

Mr. E. Maconochie, I.C.S., is appointed to be Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar and Second Grade Commissioner vice Mr. J. Sladen, I.C.S., retired.

Mr. S. K. Wadeyar, Mamlatdar of Indi in the district of Bijapur, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. E. H. Waterfield, I.C.S. Assistant Judge, was allowed an extension for seven days of the furlough granted to him.

Mr. J. W. Bennett to do duty as Assistant Superintendent of Police, Belgaum.

Mr. H. B. Kidd to do duty as Assistant Superintendent of Police, Satara.

Mr. G. G. Ray to duty as Assistant Superintendent of Police in Sind.

Mr. J. B. Jenkins to be Superintendent of Police, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, vice Mr. K. C. Rushton proceeding on leave.

Mr. J. R. Jacob to act as Superintendent of Police, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, from the date of departure of Mr. K. C. Rushton until the date of relief by Mr. J. B. Jenkins.

Mr. K. C. Rushton, Superintendent of Police, Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway is granted, with effect from the 12th May 1916, privilege leave in combination with leave on medical certificate up to one year.

Mr. J. R. Hood, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Kolaba, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from 13th May 1916 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. Krishnaji Vasudeo Joshi, on return from leave, to be Huzur Deputy Collector, Kolaba.

Mr. Ramkrishna Anandrao Nadkarni, on relief, to be Huzur Deputy Collector, Kanara.

Mr. H. S. Smith, Assistant to the Commissioner N. D. is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from 15th May 1916 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. Erachshah Jahangirshah Taleyarkhan to do duty as Assistant to Commissioner, N. D., during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. H. S. Smith.

Mr. A. M. Green, I.C.S., officiating Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 15th May 1916 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the leave.

Mr. W. S. Threlfall, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue in charge Coast Guard Service is allowed an extension of furlough for six months in continuation of the combined leave granted to him.

Mr. H. Lancaster to be Inspector of Mines for the Bombay Presidency.

The following officers passed the Lower Standard Departmental Examination on 12th April 1916:—

Passed with credit (in the order of merit):—Mr. H. T. Sorley, I.C.S., and Mr. S. A. C. Green, I.C.S.

Mr. W. H. Neilson, M.I.C.E., Chief Engineer, Karachi Port Trust, to be a Scientific Referee at the Port of Karachi vice Mr. G. R. Lynn, retired.

Mr. P. C. Wren, Principal, Elphinstone High School, Bombay, has been granted six months' further extension of leave on medical certificate.

Mr. J. H. Walsh, L.R.C.S. (I), L.R.C.P. (I) D.P.H., was appointed to act as Presidency Surgeon, 2nd District, with attached duties from the 25th March 1916 to the 1st April 1916, both days inclusive, and has been appointed to act as such from the forenoon of the 19th April 1916, pending further orders.

Mr. Walsh also acted as Civil Surgeon Mahabaleshvar, from the 3rd to the 17th April 1916, both days inclusive.

Major E. F. G. Tucker, I.M.S., acted as Presidency Surgeon, 2nd District, with attached duties, in addition to his own, from the 2nd to the 18th April 1916, both days inclusive.

Mr. Shantaram Balkrishna Kshetramade, B.E., Apprentice Engineer, is confirmed in his appointment and promoted to Assistant Engineer on Rs. 250 per mensem with effect from the 30th March 1916.

The privilege leave granted to Mr. Vishnu Narayan Vartak, L.C.E., Executive Engineer, is extended by ten days.

On expiry of his combined leave, Mr. R. M. MacFarlane Executive Engineer, will retire from the service with effect from the 30th March 1917 on attaining the age of 50 years.

Mr. Kaikhosru Ardeshir Vakil, LL.B., is admitted as a Vakil of the High Court.

# CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 15.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. V. T. Bayly, Dorsets.

NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut. T. B. Wood, Lincolns.

DIED.

Second-Lieut. F. W. Collins, Household Cavalry.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut. N. Osborne-Jones, Welsh Fusiliers.

Second-Lieut. H. Taggart, Welsh Fusiliers.

NOW MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED.

Lieut. V. C. Bruce, Gordons.

WOUNDED.

Major J. F. Bannatyne, Hussars.
Captain R. Drayton, Dorsets.
Captain L. E. Judkins, York and Lancasters.
Captain G. Owen, Welsh Fusiliers.
Captain A. S. Thomas, Londons.
Captain J. F. Ward-McQuaid, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Rev. D. S. Corkey, Chaplain.
Lieut. H. E. Collins, Coldstreams.
Lieut. G. F. March, Sherwoods.
Lieut. G. Moxon, Engineers.
Lieut. R. McC. Ritchie, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut. C. A. Banks, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. R. J. Campbell, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. J. D. Murray, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. H. C. Davies, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. M. R. Clift, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut. C. C. Duffield, Sussex.
Second-Lieut. W. W. Edwards, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. J. Garvin, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut. A. H. Gibson, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut. C. K. Langley, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut. H. D. Long, Londons.
Second-Lieut. J. A. McGlashen, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut. R. W. McKinley, Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. J. O'Dwyer, Dublin Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. E. C. Osborne, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut. H. W. Wright, Suffolks.

There are nearly 1,000 entries for the battalion sports of the 2/8 Royal Sussex Regiment which takes place at Bangalore on 24th instant.

# BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

## CHEATING A GRAMOPHONE DEALER.

### COMPLAINANT REWARDS POLICE SUB-INSPECTOR.

At the Esplanade Police Court, the Chief Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case, in which Sub-Inspector G. K. Sirnobat charged Chinubhai Haribhai and Bhogilal Chaganlal with cheating one Nathalal Nagindas in respect of a gramophone and some records of the value of Rs. 135. Mr. N. N. Saher defended the first accused. The case for the prosecution was that the two accused went to a shop where the complainant was employed as a salesman, and the second accused said that the first accused wanted a graphophone and some records. The latter selected a graphaphone and four records, which he took away, saying he would return the next day either with money or the goods. He returned the next day and got the complainant to prepare a bill. The latter then went inside for some other work. The accused picked up the bill, which the complainant had left on a table, and left the shop. It was subsequently found that the graphophone and the records had been pledged. The first accused, who belonged to a respectable family and pleaded guilty to the charge, was sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 125. The second accused, who had previous convictions, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The Magistrate complimented Sub-Inspector Sirnobat on the clever manner in which he had recovered the stolen property. The complainant offered a gold ring to be presented to the Sub-Inspector as his reward. The Magistrate ordered the ring to be sent to the Commissioner of Police for being presented to Sub-Inspector Sirnobat.

## CHARGES AGAINST A CALCUTTA ENGINEER.

### ESCAPING FROM LAWFUL CUSTODY AND ALLEGED CHEATING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Jeffreys of the Criminal Investigation Department charged Magnus Kruger, alias William Wayne, a Norwegian, with cheating Messrs. Brady and Company, Calcutta, in respect of goods valued at Rs. 9,100. Mr. R. S. Pandit defended the accused.

Inspector Jeffreys stated that the accused, who was doing business as an engineer in Calcutta, was arrested in Bombay on the 17th April under telegraphic instructions from the Calcutta Police, on a charge of cheating. After the formal arrest of the accused, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, decided to bail him out on his furnishing a surety for Rs. 10,000. The accused promised to furnish the surety and took a Police Officer with him to the Taj Mahal Hotel, from where he disappeared. He was subsequently re-arrested and placed before the Third Presidency Magistrate on a charge of escaping from legal custody and was sentenced to a month's imprisonment. He was released from the House of Correction yesterday, when he was again arrested on the original charge.

Mr. Pandit applied for bail for the accused pending his appearance before the Presidency Magistrate at Calcutta. He said he was told that the accused had a firm at Calcutta where he purchased from the Calcutta branch of Messrs. Brady and Co., zinc of the value of Rs. 9,000 on credit, and that it was a purely civil matter.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be released on bail in the sum of Rs. 15,000 to appear before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at Calcutta on or before the 27th instant.

## RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

### DRIVER FINED RS. 15.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant Frost charged Mahomed Baig, driver of motor car No. 3754, with rash and negligent driving.

The case for the prosecution was that on the evening of the 24th ultimo the accused drove up from Wodehouse Road, and when near the Wellington Fountain, swerved at an excessive speed, and in doing so, nearly ran into another motor car. The accused pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 15.

## COCAINE PROSECUTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Excise Inspector Mr. Shankar J. Talyarkhan charged Mahomed Ayub Mahomed Ebrahim with being in possession of six grains of cocaine without a license. The accused was arrested on suspicion on Wednesday night at Dharamsi Street and searched, when the cocaine was found on him. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

## A CHESS PROBLEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have had occasion to discuss a very interesting point on chess,—namely, if it is permissible (as my opponent contends), to push a pawn, in one move, two squares from its original position if the intervening square is under the zone and commanded by the bishop. I say "no," my opponent says "yes," while a book on chess, which we consulted for reference, seems to be neutral as it does not give any clue on the subject. The only thing left, therefore, is to appeal to you for a little space in the hope that some of your readers will kindly come forward and assist us with the right solution.—Yours, etc.,

PUZZLED.

May 18th, 1916.

## THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS CO. LTD.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Currimbhoy Mills Co., was held yesterday with Sir Sassoon David in the chair.

The meeting agreed to the cancellation of the existing agreement between the company and the Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents and approved of the new Agreement that the Agents' remuneration be on the 10 per cent. basis with a minimum of Rs. 40,000 per annum.

Mr. C. A. K. Bradley, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Eastern-Bengal Railway, is appointed to officiate as a District Locomotive Superintendent in class 2 with effect from the 28th April, 1916, vice Mr. K. M. Kirkhope placed on special duty.

# COMMERCIAL.

## LATEST CABLE QUOTATIONS

### COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, May 18.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Total Imports ..... 13,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| May. | 8.38 | |
| May-June. | 8.34 | |
| June-July. | 8.29 | |
| July-Aug., | 8.27 | |
| Aug.-Sept., | 8.18 | |
| Sept.-Oct., | 8.07 | |
| Oct.-Nov., | 7.99 | |
| Nov.-Dec. | 7.93 | +5 |
| Dec.-Jan., | 7.90 | |
| Jan.-Feb. | 7.88 | |
| Feb.-March | 7.88 | |
| May-April. | 7.87 | |
| April-May. | 7.87 | |
| May-June. | 7.86 | |

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

## CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 18.

Jute mill shares opened dull with very little business passing. Prices were for the most part unchanged although slightly easier. In some instances there was practically no outside buying to support the market. Coal shares were again neglected and quiet. Raneegunje pays a dividend of Re. 1 per share for the past half year. There was a strong demand for tea shares with buyers finding difficulty in securing the stocks they required.

The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bengal 198, 199; Bokharo and Ramgur 13/8; Newellanbhoom 18/4.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 373; Auckland (ord) 167 to 172; Belvedere (ord) 330, 331; Dalhousie (ord) 267, 268, 269; Empire (ord) 35/6, 35/10, 35/12; Fort Gloster (ord) 403, 404; Howrah (ord) 228, 229; Howrah (prefs) 115 s. 1; Kamarhatty (ord) 346, 347, 349; Kamarhatty (prefs) 108; Kanknarah (prefs) 110; Kardah (prefs) 103, 104; Naihati (ord) 230; National (ord) 1,300; Northbrook (ord) 32/6, 32/8.

Tea:—Areuttipore 225; Bishnauth 31/8, 31/12, 32; Chandypore 125; Darrang 56; Loohah 84, 85; Roopacherra 27/4, 27/8; East India 105; Phoenix 60, 63; Phaskowa 153, 154.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 80/10 to 80/12 and small lots were done at Rs. 81 to 81/2.

## MINORS' ESTATES IN THE PRESIDENCY.

### SATISFACTORY FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION.

The Government of Bombay have passed the following Resolution on the annual reports on the administration of Minors' Estates in the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions and in Sind for the year 1914-15:—

The number of minors' estates under the management of district officers in the Presidency and Sind rose from 88 to 94, six estates being released and twelve taken under management during the year. The financial results of the year's administration were satisfactory. The combined income of the estates was Rs. 2,04,845—practically the same figure as last year—and although the expenditure increased from 1.37 to 1.65 lakhs, owing largely to exceptional charges such as marriage and funeral expenses, the year closed with a balance to the credit of the estates of Rs. 2,34,761, a previous balance of Rs. 2,27,278. Government note with satisfaction that the remarks contained in last year's Review regarding the investment of balances have been generally attended to. The proportion of invested funds to the total balances has risen from 49 to 70 per cent., and except in a few cases it appears that the amounts still remaining uninvested are required for necessary expenditure which has to be met before current revenue can be realized.

As the season was normal there was no difficulty in collecting Government dues. The collection of estates' dues was satisfactory in the Presidency proper, in Sind the amount of assets recovered is reported to be Rs. 130 only out of a total of Rs. 3,727, and the attention of the Collectors in Sind should be drawn to this matter. Progress in debt liquidation was hampered by the special expenditure to which reference has been made above, but Rs. 20,000 was assigned for the purpose from the current revenues of the Presidency estates and the balance of debt due from estates was reduced from Rs. 2,34,761 to Rs. 2,27,278. The cost of management represents a charge of 5.8 per cent. on the gross income.

### EDUCATION OF MINORS.

Out of sixty-one minors of school-going age in the Presidency proper 55 are attending schools or colleges. The figures for Sind are less satisfactory, but only three boys who might attend are reported to be absent and improvement in the education of minor girls is a matter of some difficulty. His Excellency the Governor in Council is satisfied with the progress recorded and is confident that the responsibilities attaching to the management of the estates are being discharged with care and efficiency by the district officers.

Sanction has been accorded for a reconnaissance survey by Messrs. Meleod and Company for a line of railway on the 5 feet 6 inches and 2 feet 6 inches gauges alternatively from Magraat, a station on the Eastern-Bengal Railway to Kulpi, via Bishtopoor, with a branch from Bishtopoor to Kharee, a distance of about 28 miles. The survey will be known as the Magraahat-Kulpi-Kharee Railway Reconnaissance Survey.

# BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT.

## AMENDING BILL.

### COMMISSIONER AND SCHOOLS' COMMITTEE.

A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, together with the statement of objects and reasons has been published.

The objects of the Bill are explained in the following notes on the clauses, included in the statement of objects and reasons:—

Clause 2.—(a). The Corporation are of opinion that the number of members of the Schools' Committee shall be increased to 12, in order to give more effective representation to the various communities constituting the population of the city.

(b) Provision has been made that members of the Schools' Committee ceasing to be members of the Corporation should at the same time cease to be members of that Committee.

(c) It is proposed to give the Municipal Commissioner the same right of being present at meetings of the Schools' Committee as he has at present under section 49 (n), with respect to meetings of the Standing Committee.

Clause 3.—This clause will enable the Municipal Commissioner to be nominated to the Legislative Council, by removing the bar imposed by section 57 (1) and (2) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.

There is nothing in the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, to debar the Chairman of the Port Trust from such appointment, while under section 16 (1) of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, Government is empowered to permit the Chairman of the Improvement Trust to serve on the Legislative Council, and it is considered that the presence of the Municipal Commissioner would be of assistance to the Council when subjects connected with the City of Bombay are under discussion. The Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta, an officer of the Indian Civil Service holding a position somewhat analogous to that of the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, is at present an Additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Government of Bengal.

Clause 4.—(1) and (2) In re-appointing Dr. J. A. Turner, C.I.E., M.D., D.P.H., to be Executive Health Officer for the further term of five years from the 1st February 1916, the Municipal Corporation, in view of his long and eminently valuable services, have expressed a desire to grant to Dr. Turner a monthly personal allowance of Rs. 250, in addition to the maximum salary of Rs. 2,000, admissible under section 74 (2) (c) of the Act. This necessitates an amendment of that section and it is desirable that the amendment should be generally worded.

(3) It is proposed to provide a course of instruction in Public Health and Hygiene to Medical graduates who wish to obtain a diploma of Public Health and to appoint the Executive Health Officer or his Chief Assistant as Professor of Public Health. This work will in no way interfere with the duties of these officers, but it is necessary to remove the bar of sub-section (2), clauses (b) and (c), of section 74 of the Act.

Clause 5.—Under section 39 (9) the Schools' Committee are empowered to appoint "masters, teachers and other persons employed in the primary schools maintained out of the Municipal fund"; and, under section 76A (2), to appoint clerks and messengers. The amendment which it is proposed to introduce in section 84 will make it clear that leave of absence to such municipal officers and servants is to be granted by the Schools' Committee. It will follow from section 85 (1) that the appointment of substitutes will vest in that Committee.

### BUILDING BYE-LAWS.

Clause 6.—It has become the practice for some time past for owners of houses in the City of Bombay to design rooms of buildings with the object of sub-dividing them after the building is complete. Such sub-divisions may entail the most insanitary conditions, e. g. want of adequate openings into the external air. The amendment of section 342 is designed to meet this evil. It requires that the alterations of the kind referred to shall be made subject to the Commissioner's approval.

Clause 7.—There are many houses in the more congested parts of the city, which contain interior rooms which depend for their lighting and ventilation on extremely narrow gullies, containing stagnant air and foul gases, into which but little light ever penetrates. As section 378 now stands the existence of a few good rooms in such houses prevents the Municipal Commissioner from declaring the houses as a whole unfit for human habitation. The new section is intended to remove this anomaly.

Clauses 8 and 9.—The object of these clauses is to extend to the trade in butter and milk products the licensing provisions of the Act which at present apply specifically to the milk trade. Municipal control is equally necessary in either case.

Clause 10.—(a) In view of the increasing consumption of methylated spirit and its inflammability, it is desirable in the interests of public safety that its storage should be subject to Municipal supervision.

(b) There is considerable risk of fire from the storage of cotton in pressed bales and gunny bags in buildings which, owing to their structure or situation, are unsuitable for the purpose. It is advisable to bring the storage of such articles under Municipal control.

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*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.*
*Friday, May* 19, 1916.

## AGRICULTURE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

"I am glad to know," said his Majesty King George during his visit to this country, "that in other directions the agricultural practice of India has improved. The cultivator has always been patient, laborious and skilful. though his methods have been based upon tradition. Latterly the resources of science have been brought to bear upon agriculture and have demonstrated in a very short time the great results that can be secured by its application." Two essential considerations prompted the sympathetic utterance of his Majesty: an appreciation of the inherited industry, skill and experience of the Indian agriculturist in the practice of his profession and a recognition of the necessity of turning the industry, skill and experience to advantage with a view to the agricultural and, therefore, the material development of the country, by bringing to their aid the resources of science. It is only within the last ten years that scientific agriculture has been taken up in India as a result of the organization of the Department of Agriculture on its present lines,—one of the few permanently good things that Lord Curzon did for India. The workers of this Department have splendid opportunities of helping forward an economico-agricultural revolution for the good of the country. And to emphasise the necessity of a complete utilization of these opportunities it is not necessary to reiterate the commonplace that of the industries of India agriculture is, by far, the greatest, and that roughly the annual value of the agricultural produce of British India is taken at over 1,500 crores of rupees. Of the country's immense population, writes Mr. James Mackenna in his recent brochure on "Agriculture in India," "at least two hundred millions are dependent for their livelihood on agriculture or industries subsidiary to it, and except in few manufacturing cities, the atmosphere is altogether agricultural. Over vast tracts of the country the only common interest is agriculture: the monsoon, the state of the crops, the health of the cattle." Their crops and their cattle are, indeed, the be-all and end-all of the agriculturists' interest in life. The problem, therefore, is how can the labours of these silent toilers be aided and their material conditions be improved?

These reflections are aroused by a perusal of the Report of the Department of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency, for the year 1914-15 just issued. The Report is interesting as it is but it could well have been made more so. The efforts of the Department in continuing the policy of active propaganda met with substantial results in many directions, but what little success has been attained itself makes it imperative that these efforts should be largely extended. Finances form the sinews of every department and the fact that expenditure on this Department showed an increase of only Rs. 74,55, as against last year indicates that the development is not what it should be. Besides, the major portion of the increase represented the cost namely Rs. 52,000 of the steam plough purchased for Gujarat so that in some instances the expenditure was actually cut down to a considerable extent. Generous contributions amounting to over Rs. 60,000 received from trustees and individuals, however, enabled the Department to commence and project new work. In the Deccan, the Report states, the active propaganda of previous years has been continued vigorously and a considerable move forward has been made in the Southern Maratha country but while in the Konkan and Sind some progress is discernible, Gujarat, we are told, as usual, lags behind. No reason is assigned as to why Gujarat lags behind. Is it to be surmised that, thanks to the greater fertility of the land and the consequent comparative prosperity, the Gujarat agriculturist is not in great need of the assistance of the Department? If so, are not these facts a sufficient ground for developments in new directions? The Government Resolution on the Report notes with satisfaction the increase in the number of agricultural associations and the assistance rendered by them but is silent as to the reason why three associations became defunct during the year. The need for stimulating the growth of such associations is imperative for many reasons, not the least among them being that they afford an excellent medium for the Department to reach the bulk of the agriculturists. The Report bears ample testimony to their valuable work, especially in the direction of maintaining demonstration plots and organising demonstration meetings. Much more useful results can be obtained, if more active efforts are made to enlist the assistance of co-operative societies which, besides maintaining on hire a number of modern agricultural implements for the use of their members, may also co-operate with the Department, as Government well observe, in the work of instruction in the use of the machines and their repairs, work which necessarily increases in importance *pari passu* with the number of implements in use.

The progress of agricultural education is satisfactory, the number of students at the Agricultural College being greater than ever. The schools at Loni and Devi Hosur have done good work and two new schools have been projected at Chopda in East Khandesh and Jambul in Thana, while Sardar Bivalkar's school at Alibag continues to thrive. The increase in the number of students at the Agricultural College and the popularity of the school course noted by Government, however, evidently indicate that the existing educational facilities need to be considerably and immediately extended. Dr. Harold Mann states that the College tends to become every year more and more of a centre for activity in connection with agricultural improvement and dissemination of agricultural information. "It has hence," he adds,

"been visited by a constantly increasing number of landlords and other interested gentlemen on the one hand, and on the other by large crowds of cultivators. For nearly two months, in September and October, 1914, large parties were brought almost daily to the College farm under arrangements suggested by the Commissioner of the Central Division. Every effort is made to stimulate the public interest, as it is felt that the permanent success of the institution must largely depend on the extent to which it can be maintained."

It is obvious that small cultivators from distant parts of the Presidency and even of the Central Division cannot take advantage of the College farm and the difficulty can only be met by the establishment of more such farms in all parts of the Presidency and by holding agricultural shows and demonstrations with greater frequency than has hitherto been done. The Report contains many more matters of importance, consideration of which must be deferred.

## A MISCHIEVOUS EXCISE POLICY.

When the excise revenue was partially provincialised, there were many who doubted the wisdom of the step. To treat this head of revenue as a "growing" revenue was so easy for impecunious provincial governments that it would have been the better policy to have removed the temptation altogether. The evil inherent in a system of taxation which yields a larger and larger revenue as the people get more and more demoralised by drink is so obvious that it is painfully borne in upon one that Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson appears to have erred badly when he sanctioned the present provincial settlement, of which the gamble in excise is so marked a feature. Ordinarily speaking, the provincial governments' share of growing revenues is extremely limited. Land revenue is inelastic and even at the best of times, it is a gamble in rains. Where the so-called Permanent Settlement obtains, the zemindars take very good care that even the enhancement of the Public Works cess by a quarter of an anna, for promoting the extension of education or railway communication, is rendered impossible. It is not germane to our present purpose to discuss the morality or the binding character of the Cornwallis Settlement of Land Revenue at the beginning of British rule. The point we are concerned with is that, whereas land revenue is tied up in some parts of India and is "permanently" incapable of enhancement, it is elsewhere an effective instrument of the most extortionate form of taxation of land. Considered from either point of view, land revenue cannot be regarded as a growing source of revenue. Then the other sources available are excise, stamps and registration. Next to land revenue, the most considerable source of revenue is excise, stamps come next and registration is the least of all. Now, the stamp duties, whether derived from judicial or non-judicial sources, are fixed by statute and the provincial governments cannot tinker with them according to their passing needs. They can, and do, tinker with the land revenue; but they are free to gamble in any manner they like with excise! They gamble with it on a series of assertions which will not bear serious examination. One pretence is that the increasing revenue in any one year is the result of the growing prosperity of the people, albeit this growing prosperity is not patent to other than official eyes and imaginations. The theory that the people consume more and more intoxicants out of pure cussedness, or with the benevelent intention of replenishing the coffers of the State will not hold. They drink because undue facilities are placed in their way. The histriographers of the department used at one time to protest vehemently that the increased revenue bears no true relation to consumption, the assertion being that the imposition of higher duties was in pursuance of a well-conceived policy of prohibition. If that were so, that policy has admittedly failed. Every time the duty is increased the plea taken is that consumption has increased,—*ergo*, the duty must be enhanced. Obviously, the Government has both encouraged consumption and netted in more revenue, while all the time there were loud protestations that an effective check was maintained on consumption.

If any further proof of the truth of this contention were needed, we have it in the recent Press Note issued by the Bombay Government enhancing the still-head duty on country liquor. The curious claim is made in this Press Note that the Government has "continued the policy of reducing the consumption of liquor by enhanced taxation." Has any success attended that policy? No; for, we are at once told that a further enhancement of taxation is rendered imperative in "those areas where consumption is increasing." We believe we are correct in saying that the last time an enhanced duty was sanctioned was in 1913: and we venture to hazard the prediction that three years hence a still further enhancement will be sanctioned to check consumption in those areas where it is increasing! The time has come to cry a halt in this vain policy of prohibition. There is simply no prohibition: there is considerable expansion of consumption. The practical means to be adopted are the greater association,—the responsible and authoritative association,—of advisory committees with the department; and the restriction of the powers claimed by the provincial government, to enhance the duty without any reference to the people affected. Lord Crewe declared, two or three years ago (and Lord Hardinge said very much the same thing), that the ideal to be worked up to is local option. One fails to see any intelligible sign that this ideal is kept in view in departmental transactions. On the other hand, the department has complete control of a policy, and that policy, as we have seen, tends to encourage consumption. Who is not familiar with the bogies the department can conjure up?—The bogie of illicit distillation is the most familiar. Having spread the drinking habit, it may no doubt be a difficult thing to lay the devil: but an honest endeavour must be made and the entire resources of the department availed of for the purpose of teaching and enforcing temperance. As matters are, the department does things very much its own way and neither advisory committees nor other non-official agencies are in a position to make their influence felt. Once, however, the department frankly confesses the error of its ways and resolves to pursue a true policy of prohibition, the energies of the non-agencies will be stimulated and a blow will have been struck in the cause of temperance which will have a far-reaching effect on the social and moral welfare of the people.

## Notes of the Day

### Lord Hardinge's Appointment.

It may be assumed that Lord Hardinge's appointment as Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs is not intended to be permanent, but only to last until the great diplomatic questions arising out of the war are settled; indeed, it is hardly conceivable that Lord Hardinge will not be one of the chief delegates to the Peace Conference when the time comes. He was at the Foreign Office for four years before he came to India and accompanied King Edward as Minister Plenipotentiary on the famous diplomatic missions undertaken by that monarch. The post is, of course, the most responsible and onerous in the Diplomatic Service, but it is after all one of subordination, the Permanent Under-Secretary being only there to carry out the olicy laid down by others. It is essential that it should be filled by a man of the widest diplomatic experience and knowledge, and there is no one so well-equipped for it as Lord Hardinge. But his great gifts call for his employment, sooner or later, in a position of greater initiative. His acceptance of the appointment may almost be regarded in the light of a sacrifice.

### The Grand Strategist.

Since the centre of gravity of Russian strategy is likely presently to be transferred once more to Europe, nothing is more likely to be true than the report that the Grand Duke Nicholas is to resume the supreme command for the coming offensive on the Eastern front. We are not sure that the Russians will not come out of this war with the biggest military reputation of all the Powers engaged. They are so cool, so brilliantly calculating and so far-seeing. They suffer their reverses with supreme philosophy and almost seem to anticipate them. Many wise people took the Tsar's rescript, appointing the Grand Duke to the command in the Caucasus, as what is vulgarly known as a "kick upstairs." Subsequent events have proved that the Russian Headquarters Staff saw very clearly what the requirements of the ensuing year would be and where their greatest commander, who had done his work and done his best on the European front, was most needed. The Germans have achieved nothing on the Russian front since the Grand Duke left that command,—there was nothing that they could do. One of the greatest strategic feats of the war was in contemplation in Asia Minor and the greatest Russian strategist was sent to carry it out. That job is nearly completed; its fulfilment is merely a question of time; so the Grand Duke returns for the important task that has now matured elsewhere.

### The Discomfiture of the Billingites.

It is to be hoped that the striking facts produced by Mr. Tennant and Mr. Bonar Law during the debate on the supremacy of the British Aerial Service will put an extinguisher on some of the nonsense that has been used in the Press and Parliament during the last few months for the purpose of discrediting the Government. Up to the present nothing that Mr. Billing and his fellow-critics of our Air Service have alleged has been proved, except Mr. Billing's allegation against himself that he has not got the Parliamentary manner! That the House of Commons should be wasting its time in debating the proposition of Mr. Billing and his friends for the creation of an air ministry is a quaint comment on the pretensions of these gentlemen to dictate to the country on what is or is not the proper way for the House of Commons to spend its time in these grave times. The notion that the creation of an air ministry is likely to prove the salvation of the Empire is preposterous, and is delightfully inconsistent coming from people who are always declaiming against the unwieldy size of the Cabinet and clamouring for a small cabinet of dictators. If a ministry for air machines, why not a ministry for maxim guns, another one for monitors and a third for trench mortars?

### The Health of the City.

But for a slight advance in the death-rate from plague, last week's health returns exhibited an all-round decline in mortality from the principal diseases. Small-pox declined to 60 attacks and 28 deaths, being 17 attacks and 7 deaths less than in the previous week. Fatal cases of phthisis declined from 26 to 22, mortality from other diseases of the respiratory system from 214 to 185, measles from 16 to 14, diarrhœa from 50 to 35, dysentery from 14 to 13. The total weekly mortality declined from 726 to 635, the death-rate standing at 33.71 against the previous week's 38.54. The death-rate in the corresponding week of last year was at a much lower level, amounting to only 26.48, but the past quinquennial average was as high as 38.01. Plague registered last week 109 attacks and 100 deaths, being 9 attacks and 19 deaths more than in the previous week. One of the plague cases was imported from Sangmeshwar (Ratnagiri District) and four cases were reported from the barbour. One fatal case of cholera was also registered during the week, being imported from Basra. The number of live-births during the week was 350, while there were also 15 still-births and five premature births. Out of the total weekly mortality, 147 deaths occurred among infants under one year, 86 among children aged from one to five years and the remaining 402 deaths among those aged above five years.

## THE LATE PROF. ISFAHANI.

(An Appreciation by an Old Pupil).

The news of the sudden death in Calcutta of Prof. Shaik Mahomed Isfahani, of the Elphinstone College, has come to his many friends and pupils in this Presidency with the painful shock of almost a personal loss. He had been suffering for the last three years and more from a malady which now and then assumed a serious aspect. Throughout, however, Prof. Isfahani stuck to his post. And though when in March last he proceeded on long leave of absence, he was not in the best of health, it was expected that he would resume his duties fully restored. But that was not to be.

Prof. Isfahani was a distinguished representative of the old type of Oriental scholars and teachers and it might truly be said that he was almost the last of the "old giants,"—a class to which Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar belongs. As such, while he had thoroughly assimilated the spirit of Western culture, he had drunk deep of the vast unlimited store of Persian and Arabic literature, and, being, besides, a Persian born and bred, his command of idiomatic Persian was as perfect as that of any human being could be and as few Persian scholars possess. The characteristic that marked him out as an ideal teacher was his sympathetic insight at once into the spirit of authors whose works he interpreted for the time being and into the needs of the pupils he addressed This characteristic not very common among teachers, while it gained for him the affection as well as the respect of the pupils, inspired and encouraged the latter to identify their own feelings and thoughts with the feelings and thoughts of the writers of the books they studied. The study of Persian literature under Prof. Isfahani thus became not a task accepted from an unpleasant sense of duty, but a sweet labour of love. In these days when a professor of Persian literature,—as that of any Oriental literature,—generally delivers his lectures in College rooms with the consciousness,—not unexpressed to his students,—of an overpowering sense of the inadequacy of Oriental poets and writers from the standpoint of modern pedagogy, it was an unforgettable experience to lose oneself in the appreciation of the faults as well as the beauties of Persian poets and writers under the sympathetic guidance of Prof. Isfahani.

Prof. Isfahani was not so much a great scholar buried among his books as a teacher always willing to impart his knowledge to others,—at whatever sacrifice to himself. It was thus not unusual to find him on his legs for three, four, and sometimes even five hours continuously in the class rooms interpreting the poets, the philosophers and the sages of Persia to Indian students. Some idea of his industry and his amazing capacity for assimilating knowledge, can be gathered from the fact that when more than twenty-five years ago he became a teacher of Persian at the Samaldas College, Bhavnagar, he knew not a word of English, being a stranger to this country, but, with the help of friends, he at once decided to become his own teacher of English while he taught Persian to others, and within a few years he attained a command over the language which even many graduate professors of Persian might well have envied. But while he was a great teacher, what endeared him even more to his students,—and as he had served three Colleges in the Presidency the circle of his students was very great,—was his lovable character as a man; and only those who had the privilege of having studied under him can realise that to every pupils of his he always remained, to use the consecrated phrase, "a guide, philosopher and friend."

S. A. B.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA RUPEE LOAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 18.

The detailed terms of the Rupee Loan of the current year were discussed by the Finance Member, Sir William Meyer, with the representatives of the Presidency Banks at Bombay in April.

The various official and commercial representatives present, were in general agreement as to the terms to be offered and the conclusions arrived at were accepted in full by the Government of India and by the Secretary of State whose orders have now been obtained.

The question of the date of issue was left open for subsequent settlement and in view of the existing money conditions the present intention is to defer the issue till nearer the usual date at which the Government of India Rupee Loans are floated.

The detailed terms will then be publicly announced in the usual formal notification.

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At a recruiting meeting held at Allahabad yesterday, 17 gentlemen came forward to join the Anglo-Indian Force.

Nishi Kanta Lahiry who was discharged by the Calcutta High Court in connection with the alleged finding of Mauser pistol cartridges, has been rearrested under the Defence Act.

Another upcountry man named Jai Jay Ram was arrested on Monday in connection with the Calcutta Corporation Street motor car dacoity.

# THE WAR.

## SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

## BRITAIN'S AIR SUPREMACY.

## NAVAL ENCOUNTER IN NORTH SEA.

## CONTINUOUS BATTLE ON BRITISH FRONT.

## RUSSIAN ADVANCE ON ASIA MINOR COAST.

Replying to an air debate in the Commons, Mr. Tennant indicated the enormous expansion of British resources, and said it was untrue that Germany had got supremacy in the air.

The Russians, while successfully holding the centre of the Caucasus front, are now progressing along the coast. The Turks are retreating to Kerasun, seventy miles to the westward of Trebizond.

The defeat of further German attacks at Verdun is reported by Paris communiqués. Much aerial activity on the part of the French is reported..

Some comment has been made on the long casualty lists, when seemingly insignificant encounters occur on the Brit[illegible] front in France. This discrepancy is fully explained in a telegram published to-day.

Renewed great Austrian attacks at many points on the Italian front, have been repulsed with heavy enemy losses.

An encounter occurred off the Belgian coast between British destroyers and monitors against some German destroyers. After a short engagement the enemy withdrew to their ports.

The suggestion that the Home Rule question should be taken up where it was left in 1914, is generally welcomed. It is said that Mr. Lloyd George is also working for a settlement.

It is stated that the Irish Nationalists are prepared to exclude nearly the whole of Ulster provided that Home Rule is immediately conferred on the rest of Ireland.

Mr. Asquith, who is expected to return to London by the end of the week, is being sworn in as an Irish Privy Councillor.

Casement and Bailey have both been committed for trial.

A German mine-layer has been sunk off Falsterbo, through striking one of its own mines.

# BRITAIN'S AIR SERVICE.

## ENORMOUS EXPANSION OF RESOURCES.

## DEBATE ON AERIAL WARFARE

### EXPANSION OF BRITISH RESOURCES.

### GERMANY HAS NOT GOT SUPREMACY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 17.

In the House of Commons Mr. Joynson Hicks opened an air debate. He strongly demanded the appointment of an Air Minister and emphasised that the new Board would be worthless.

Mr. Tennant replying indicated the enormous expansion of our resources. It was untrue that Germany had got supremacy in the air. We had won the great majority of air combats. We had two types of aeroplanes faster than those of Germans and two others as fast as Fokkers.

Mr. Tennant went on to say that it had been decided to constitute an Air Board with Lord Curzon as President and two naval representatives, including a member of the Board of Admiralty and two military representatives, including a member of the Army Council and also Lord Sydenham and Major Baird the latter representing the House of Commons.

Mr. Tennant declared that the new body would possess powers far greater than anyone had hitherto. It had been decided that during the great war the friction caused by creating an Air Ministry would be too great.

Mr. Churchill expressed some disappointment with the scheme.

Mr. Bonar Law vigorously defended the air service, which was far better than the enemy's and more than equal to that of any of the combatants. We had carried out reconnaissances with frequency, regularity and success never attempted by the Germans.

Out of 478 combats in the air which occurred between July and May only sixty-three were fought on the British side and in these thirteen German machines were brought down and not a single British was brought down. (Cheers.)

LATER.

In the course of his speech in the Commons during the air debate Mr. Tennant said that the new Air Board would be free to discuss matters of general policy and also combined naval and military operations and designs of machines. If either the Admiralty or the War Office failed to agree the President could refer the question to the War Committee.

The Board would also co-ordinate the supply of materials and prevent competition between the two branches.

## ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN DESTROYERS.

### ENEMY RETIRE TO THEIR FORTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 17.

The Admiralty announces that yesterday an encounter occurred between British destroyers and monitors against some German destroyers.

After a short engagement the enemy withdrew to their forts. There were no British casualties.

LATER.

The naval encounter mentioned by the Admiralty was off the Belgian coast.

## HOIST WITH ITS OWN PETARD

### GERMAN MINE-LAYER SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COPENHAGEN, May 17.

A German mine-layer has been sunk off Falsterbo, through striking one of its own mines. A German destroyer saved some of the crew.

## CASEMENT AND BAILEY.

### BOTH COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 17.

Casement and Bailey have both been committed for trial.

LATER.

The magistrate asked Casement if he had anything to say before he was committed. Casement replied in a low voice:—No. Bailey also declined to say anything.

## SHACKLETON RELIEF EXPEDITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WELLINGTON, May 18.

Mr. Massey has announced that New Zealand will share in the Shackleton Relief Expedition.

## SMALL ENTERPRISES!

### "ONE CONTINUOUS FIELD OF BLOOD."

### HEROIC EXPLOIT BY THE MUNSTERS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 17.

The discrepancy between the long casualty lists and the seemingly insignificant encounters on the British front is explained by letters from a correspondent describing the nature of so-called small enterprises.

These consist mainly of mining and raiding. The methods of the former are sufficiently known, a huge explosion blowing men and weapons into the air, burying many and obliterating trenches. Then a frantic rush and a fierce fight for possession of the crater.

Raids are incessantly going on along the whole front. They are opened by gusts of artillery to smash the wire, then a curtain of fire to prevent supports reaching the trench aimed at, and finally an infantry rush. Sometimes a trench is found empty, sometimes not.

Then ensues a ferocious encounter as of primitive mankind, in which rifle and bayonet are superseded by short stabbing weapons devised for this close fighting, and bombs thrown at close quarters.

Soldiers, writes the correspondent of the "Times" speak lightly of these daily struggles, but along the ninety miles of our front, it is practically one continuous battle and one continuous field of blood.

#### A GERMAN PLACARD.

It appears that the night after the Irish regiments in the trenches responded to German placards, inviting them to lay down their arms, with a fusillade and "Rule Britannia," an officer with a detachment of the Munsters undertook to capture the placards.

He had to cut down the entanglements and cross a considerable intervening space. They were half-way across when they were discovered by enemy searchlights. Maxims were turned on them and some were badly wounded, but none stirred.

They remained lying for hours and then crept on, reached and cut the German entanglements and charged the trench. The Germans were startled and bolted and the Munsters brought back in triumph the placards which are now in London.

Photographs showing the holes of the Irishmen's bullets before the Munsters' raid will be published.

## TRENCH-MORTAR ACTIONS.

### SUCCESSFUL RAIDS ON ENEMY TRENCHES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 17.

A communiqué from General Haig says:—To-day there have been considerable artillery and trench-mortar actions. Two raiding parties of Seaforths entered the German trenches north of Raclincourt last night. Five Germans were killed in a trench and three dugouts full of Germans were bombed, one being blown up. Our casualties were slight. The whole of the raiding parties returned.

Fighting continues among the craters on the Vimy Ridge.

There were 27 aerial combats yesterday. An Albatross was attacked driven down and wrecked near Lille and another was driven down north of Vitry and damaged. A third was attacked by one of our scouts and was seen to turn upside down near the ground.

One reconnaissance machine failed to return and landed in hostile territory. One scout aeroplane is also missing. Much successful artillery and photographic work has been accomplished.

## BASIS FOR PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

### ENEMY PRESS ATTACKS ON SIR E. GREY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 18.

The press of the Central Powers publishes a violent vituperation of Sir Edward Grey's statement to the representative of the "Chicago Daily News" with the exception of the "Vorwaerts" which is glad that Sir Edward Grey mentions the basis for peace negotiations and expresses the belief that peace can now be seriously discussed.

## YEARLY GRANTS TO SOLDIERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 17.

Mr. Hayes Fisher announced in the Commons that arrangements had been made for grants up to 104 sterling yearly to be made to both married and unmarried soldiers in cases of hardship.

## AUSTRIAN OFFENSIVE

### ITALIANS REPULSE FIERCE ATTACKS.

### ENEMY'S HEAVY LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, May 18.

Renewed great Austrian attacks at many points on the front, especially in the Southern Tyrol, are described in a communiqué which says that all have been repulsed with heavy enemy losses but a furious massed artillery fire with guns of every calibre between the Terramenolo Valley and Upper Astico resulted in the Italians' again straightening their line and abandoning some advanced positions.

## FIERCE ATTACKS CRUMPLED.

### SUCCESSFUL ITALIAN COUNTER-ATTACK.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 18.

A communiqué issued in Rome says that the principal Austrian effort was in Lazarina Valley where five fierce attacks on slopes north of Zugna were crumpled by devastating artillery and rifle fire which inflicted enormous losses. Hundreds of enemy corpses were carried off by the swift Adige current.

Repeated attempts to attack in the Asiago sector on Monday night fared so badly that the Austrians were inactive throughout Tuesday.

An attack in the Suzano Valley lasted all Monday night and was continued in the morning. It was repulsed and then an Italian counter-attack forced the enemy to retreat leaving several hundred prisoners.

The enemy's artillery was very active on the rest of the front where numerous sporadic attacks in the nature of diversions were all repulsed with serious enemy losses.

Aircraft on both sides carried out incessant bombing raids.

## AUSTRIAN OBJECT NOT ACHIEVED

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 18.

Italian experts do not attach much importance to the slight retreat from advanced Italian lines on a short front between Roveretto and Lake Garda and point out that the Austrians hoped by a violent attack in the Southern Trentino to paralyse the Italian advance on the western and eastern fronts but the Austrian object has not been achieved as neither has the Italian advance been stopped nor is the southern front shaken.

It is estimated that the Austrians have concentrated 50,000 fresh troops from the Galician and Roumanian fronts in Trentino but an Austrian offensive on a great scale is considered improbable, especially in the Southern Trentino which the Italians have fortified very strongly.

## FIGHTING IN PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 18.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

An East African German force of 100 natives with three maxims entered Portuguese territory on the 8th and again on the 12th May. Both attacks were driven off.

## RECONSTITUTED SERBIAN ARMY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 18.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent lately in the Balkans, wrote on the 20th April:—

The Serbian Army is reduced to about 150,000 men instead of 450,000 which existed a twelve months ago. These hardy warriors inured to campaigning have had three months' rest at Corfu, and are now to be transported by rail across Greece from Patras to Katerina on the extreme easternly shores of Thessaly within a few days. It is anticipated they will take up their position midway between the French and ourselves and when the final advance is ordered they will be permitted to have the place of honour in the attack on Monastir.

## DESERTERS FROM DUTCH WARSHIPS RETURN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, May 18.

All deserters from warships in the Dutch East Indies have returned.

Twenty-one will be court-martialled for sabotage and inciting to insubordination.

## CAUCASUS CAMPAIGN.

### RUSSIAN PROGRESS ALONG THE COAST.

### CENTRE SUCCESSFULLY HELD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 17.

The Russians while successfully holding the centre of the Caucasus front are now progressing along the coast. The Turks are retreating to Kerasun, seventy miles to the westward of Trebizond.

## GERMANY'S LAVISH PROMISES TO TURKEY.

### PROSPECTS OF LOSING HER ALLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 18.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—Press messages from Petrograd suggest that correspondents have received a semi-official notification that it would be unsafe to assume that the operations in the northern sector indicate a serious offensive on either side.

The correspondent of the "Morning Post" insists that Germany's most urgent need is to devote her attention to the situation in Asia. The higher commanders on the Asiatic front have been prominent at the recent German war councils, and the correspondent points out that unless Germany does something to fulfil her lavish promises to Turkey she may lose her ally.

## DEFENCE OF SMYRNA.

### LIMAN VON SANDERS' ACTIVITIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 13.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—According to a telgram from Athens to the "Daily Chronicle," General Liman von Sanders with a force of 5,000 Astrians is engaged in organising the defence of Smyrna. He has closed the harbour by means of sunken ships and has also collected all the brass articles to be found locally and sent them to Germany. The people are suffering great harships owing to lack of food.

The "Morning Post's" correspondent at Salonika mentions reports from Constantinople that an attempt was made to blow up von Sanders' house at Smyrna with dynamite and that the population of the Hauran districts of Syria have revolted and proclaimed their autonomy.

## TEUTON AND BULGARIAN TROOPS FOR ASIA MINOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 18.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The "Daily Telegraph's Rome correspondent says, it is reported from Bukharest that the Teuton-Bulgar-Turco Staff met in Hungary to consider the Asiatic position. Afterwards numerous Teuton and Bulgar reinforcements were sent to Anatolia. The refusal of Hungarian and Bulgar regiments to go to Asia was suppressed.

## HOW TREBIZOND WAS CAPTURED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 18.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent lately in the Balkans, wrote on the 20th April:—The advance on Trebizond was effected by one column working along the coast from Batum by a miserable mountain path practicable only for pack transport as far as Vizu, midway between Batum and the objective.

On nearing Trebizond it became necessary to supplement the mountain guns with the Batum force by heavier pieces and to reinforce infantry. This was effected by landing under cover of the guns of the fleet a couple of divisions at Atina where there is a fairly good beach.

The advance of the column from Erzerum on Baiburt, compelled the Turkish commander to disseminate his forces. He was being isolated and his communications with Enzingan and his land base were in jeopardy. He was thus under the necessity of weakening his army by detaching a division to Murad Khanch in hopes of staying the northward advance of the Russians.

The Russians took advantage of this by pressing on vigorously from Atina and in less than ten days from landing of their reinforcements were in possession of Trebizond.

## COMING RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE

### GRAND DUKE RESUMES SUPREME COMMAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 18.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

Petrograd hears the Grand Duke Nicholas resumes supreme command for the coming offensive.

## RUSSIAN FRONT.

### RENVAL OF ACTIVTY ON BOTH SIDES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, May 18.

The revival of activity on both sides is recorded in a communiqué.

A German attempt to advance by means of gas-clouds in the region of the Mitau-Kreuzberg Railway was repulsed.

The Russians advanced west of Olyka.

The Russians repulsed a Turkish offensive in the direction of Diarbekir.

## IRISH HOME RULE.

### MR. LLOYD GEORGE WORKING FOR SETTLEMENT.

### GENERAL CONSENSUS OF OPINION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 17.

The suggestion that the Home Rule question should be taken up where it was left in 1914 is generally welcomed.

It is rumoured that Mr. Lloyd George is also working for a settlement.

It is expected that Mr. Asquith will visit Cork before he returns to England.

His swearing in as a Irish privy councilor strengthens the belief that a Chief Secretary will not be appointed at present and that Mr. Asquith will temporarily assume responsibility in the Commons for Ireland

## INFORMAL CONVERSATIONS.

### NATIONALISTS AGREE TO EXCLUSION OF ULSTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 18.

Informal conversations are proceeding with a view to settling the Irish question by mutual agreement.

It is reported that Mr. Churchill is taking an active part.

It is stated that the Nationalists are prepared to exclude nearly the whole of Ulster provided that Home Rule is immediately conferred on the rest of Ireland.

## MR. ASQUITH AN IRISH PRIVY COUNCILLOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 17.

Mr. Asquith, in Dublin, has continued his informal conferences with officials and prominent personages.

Mr. Asquith is being sworn in to-day as an Irish Privy Councillor. Thus he becomes a member of the Irish executive.

Mr. Tennant in the Commons said that he expected Mr. Asquith to return from Ireland at the end of the week

LONDON, May 18.

Mr. Asquith is going to Cork to-morrow.

## SIR H. PLUNKETT RETURNS TO DUBLIN.

### MAY BE APPOINTED CHIEF SECRETARY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 17.

Sir Horace Plunkett, who is in London, has been hurriedly recalled to Dublin. It is rumoured that he may be appointed Chief Secretary.

## LORD HARDINGE.

### RESUMES HIS OLD APPOINTMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 17.

It is officially announced that Lord Hardinge has been appointed temporarily Permanent Under-Secretary to the Foreign Office. Sir Arthur Nicholson is retiring owing to ill-health.

## ALLIED PRISONERS OF WAR.

### BRUTAL TREATMENT BY GERMANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, May 17.

It is officially stated that Allied prisoners of war in Germany are being forced to work in munitions factories, under threats of torture and imprisonment in intensely heated cells. The French Government has threatened to retaliate.

## TURKS DESTROY SMALL BRITISH MONITOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 17.

Turkish artillery has destroyed a small British monitor. Two men were killed and two wounded.

## TEWKESBURY BYE-ELECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 17.

The result of the Tewkesbury bye-election is announced to-day as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Hicks-Beach (Coalition) ..... | 7,127 |
| Mr. Boosey (Anti-Government) ..... | 1,438 |

# SAMSON CASE.

## ACCUSED'S SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT.

### MR. GODINHO AND THE "DALWALLAS."

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case in which Superintendent E. E. Morris charged Mr. D. J. Samson, Assistant Land Manager of the Bombay Improvement Trust, with receiving bribes.

The prosecution was conducted by the Hon. Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, while Mr. Velinkar, with Mr. D. S. Erulkar and Mr. P. K. Kotwal, defended the accused.

Mr. Velinkar, at the outset, read out a supplementary statement of the accused which said that at the interview the Chairman of the Improvement Trust had with a crowd of "dalwallas" holding different plots near their "wadas" on the 14th August, 1913, he had spoken freely to many of them through Mr. Bharucha, the Land Manager, and though they then had every opportunity of putting forward before him their different grievances, not one of them made any allegation of corrupt practices against him. The only complaint they made at the time against him was that he was a shrewd man or Marwari and a man who knew the secrets of their business and who was therefore the cause of making them pay heavily for their rents. After this interview he (the accused) spoke to the Land Manager of the hostility of these "dalwallas" towards him and expressed his fear that as they were a bad lot and believed he was the direct cause of their having had to pay increased rents by about 50 per cent. it was possible that they would do him some injury. The accused then mentioned the names of certain "dalwallas" who had grievances against him and said that they, being connected with one another by either the bond of relationship or business dealings and common interest, were aggrieved against him owing to the short period of their leases and in addition having had to pay an increase of 25 to 50 per cent. in their rents.

ABSOLUTE FALSEHOOD.

The accused then referred to Devraj K'imji, Shamji Keshavji and Dharsey Raghavji who occupied three sheds out of four in a plot known as No. 384.

In May, 1913, Mr. Baria, in charge of engineering works at Nowroji Hill, complained to him of the conduct of these "dalwallas" servants in not leaving their sheds during blasting operations in spite of constant warnings to do so. Mr. Baria complained to the Land Manager also who caused notices of vacation to be issued to the tenants. But they did not vacate till the 1st July, 1913, and hence, as usual, suit file forms were prepared for the ejection of the tenants and sent to the Land Manager. It was the Land Manager who gave orders for issuing notices, filing suits and withdrawing or settling the same. The accused had absolutely no control over this and had little to do with the issue of notices for vacation against the tenant Deoraj Khimji, the principal witness and a quasi complainant in this case, nor had he anything to do with stopping the suit against him. The Land Manager issued both the orders. Hence Deoraj's whole story was an absolute falsehood. Deoraj did not make the remotest reference in his evidence before Mr. Aston in the defamation case, that he was accompanied by D'arsey Raghavji when he came to the accused's house on the night of the 15th July, 1913, to pay him money and that Dharsey also paid him Rs. 75, nor did he ever refer to Shamji's bribe having been paid by him to the accused, on the first day when he gave his evidence-in-chief. This fact alone, showed how his evidence had improved since the 13th January, 1915, and struck at the root of his story as related now. Again, it was the uniform practice of the Land Manager to go on his rounds on the estate of the Trust once a week and hear the complaints, if any, of the tenants and he was accessible to all at the office. Hence there was no need for Deoraj Khimji to approach the accused and pay him money.

NEVER YIELDED TO TEMPTATION.

Though the accused had been serving in the Trust since 1898 there had not been a single complaint, either written or oral, against him before January, 1914, charging him with corrupt practices, though many such complaints were received against some other employees. Though he had done valuation work for 12 years and properties of the value of over a crore and a half of rupees had passed through his hands some of them being worth over a lakh of rupees and one of them 16 lakhs, not the remotest insinuation had been made against him up till now, though there was a lot of temptation to make money by thousands in these cases.

Regarding the banking account the accused and his brother Isaiah were joint. They lived together, ate together and their wives were sisters. The accused's brother had a very fair practice, having been 14 years in the profession. All his fees were given to the accused and he made all the household expenses and deposited the surplus in the joint account they had in the Bank of India in 1913. Beyond this he also used to hand over to him other monies which also he deposited in the Bank. The accused also used to receive in 1913 monthly remittances from his other brother at Mhow and from his nephew, an Assistant Surgeon.

The accused most emphatically denied the truth of the allegations made against him in this case. After the conclusion of the defamation case he (accused) asked that he might be prosecuted, which he could have never dared to do, if he had a guilty conscience.

But for his request this prosecution would never have come up. He was quite innocent and left the case in his worship's hands with all confidence that justice would be done.

Mr. Shiavuxsha Sorabjee was then put into the witness box. Cross-examined by Mr. Velinkar he said that he was in the Small Causes' Court for many years. He knew Mr. J. J. Samson. He had a fair amount of practice. The witness examined several entries.

MR. GODINHO'S EVIDENCE.

Next Mr. Godhinho examined by the Court said that he had conducted the defence of Pasu Muljee. In that case after the accused entered upon his defence he cited certain witnesses. They were summoned long before they gave evidence. On the 27th May or shortly before that, the case was on board and several of these witnesses had come there. After the case was adjourned they all went in a body to his office accompanied by Naran Mehta who gave him the names of the foremost of the witnesses. All the witnesses except one made their statements before him without any hesitation at all. He took their statements at one or two sittings. He applied for protection for Devraj Khimji when he was put into the witness-box in this case.

Cross-examined by Mr. Velinkar Mr. Godinho said that he had known Mr. Khimji Hirjee Kayani for 16 years. He was his client in some cases. In a few cases he had recommended clients to him. People went to him (Mr. Kayani) for legal advice. His impression was that Mr. Kayani was intelligent and was acquainted with the proceedure in courts. Mr. Kayani came to him for advice in this matter and asked him to take up the "dalwallas'" case. He (Kayani) went to the witness shortly before he went to the Police Commissioner. At that time he was championing the cause of the "dalwallas" against Mr. Samson. In the course of the discussion between the witness and Mr. Kayani there was a talk about going to the Commissioner of Police and eventually it was decided that he should do so. The witness believed Mr. Kayani told him what the Police Commissioner told him. After the Improvement Trust Board decided that Mr. Samson should prosecute the "dalwallas" Mr. Kayani again told witness to take up the side of the "dalwallas."

FEES CAME OUT OF A FUND.

Pasu Muljee was brought to witness by Mr. Pandia, Solicitor, and Naran Mehta. The witness used to get his monies through Naran Mehta. He charged very moderate fees. Pasu Muljee and witness had nothing to do with each other about fees. From Pasu Muljee, among others, he (witness) understood his fees were subscribed for by the "dalwallas." As the fees were coming out of a fund and the "dalwallas" were poor he (witness) was entreated to charge moderately.

At first witness and Mr. Pandia were in the case. Mr. Balubai came on later. The copy of Mr. Samson's complaint was carried to him (witness) at an early stage of the case. After the copy was given to him Naran Mehta gave him the particulars of the defence. He told him a convenient day could be arranged to interview the "dalwallas." There was no defence except one of justification and he (witness) had told Naran Mehta and others that the burden of establishing the defence would be upon the accused. Mr. Kayani had told him in January 1913 that entries of alleged payments to Mr. Samson existed. He (witness) believed he saw two or three entries in books in January 1914. He could not remember who brought the books to him but he believed it was Mr. Kayani or somebody else who can with him. He thought that one book of Luttonsey Laljee was brought as much capital was made of that affair. He did not remember whether the entries were read out to him or he read them. After the copy of the complaint had been brought to him he said that the entries would have to be put in in corroboration of each witness.

The witness was cross-examined at some great length regarding the conduct of the defence in the previous case and the further hearing was adjourned till to-day.

# FAMINE IN BANKURA.

## DISTRESS STILL ACUTE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 18.

The following is the report on famine and scarcity in the districts of Bankura and Tippera for the week ending May 6th, 1916:—

In the Bankura district the distress in the affected areas is generally unchanged, people on works are generally in good condition, the relief measures are adequate, and people are freely resorting to the works. Loans are being freely advanced, private charitable funds are giving assistance, scarcity of fodder continues, prices are almost stationary, the price of course rice being 8¾ seers per rupee. The number of persons on relief works was 19,307, and in receipt of gratuitous relief 25,290 making a total of 44,597.. The increase was due to the stoppage of agricultural operations for want of rain. The number of persons receiving private relief was 5,388.

In the Tippera district, conditions are improving in affected areas. The weather is favourable for the standing crops and for weeding operations. Public health is good. The price of rice is 7 seers per rupee. The number of persons on test works was 1,580 and in receipt of gratuitous relief 3,098, making a total of 4,678.

# GERMAN DEFEATS AT VERDUN.

## SUCCESSFUL FRENCH AIR RAIDS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PARIS, May 17.

The defeat of further German attacks at Verdun is the feature of this afternoon's communiqué.

The enemy made grenade attacks at the edge of Mort Homme which completely failed, as also did an attack on Thiaumont Farm.

Artillery continued active on both banks of the Meuse and in Champagne.

A French bombarding squadron of 13 aeroplanes attacked the railway stations and bivouacs between Verdun and Metz and also the German communications at St. Mihiel. Several fires were noticed.

Another French aeroplane squadron dropped a great number of bombs on the hangars and railway stations at Metz and on the railway lines from Metz to Thionville.

A French pilot felled a German at Vic-sur-Aisne.

# THIRTY-THREE AERIAL FIGHTS.

## FIVE ENEMY MACHINES FELLED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PARIS, May 18.

The activity of aviators was the feature of last night's communiqué. It was especially marked in the Verdun region where 32 aerial fights occurred in the course of the day. Three German machines were felled. All French returned safely.

A German aeroplane was also felled in a fight north-west of Redonville and another was subjected to maxim gun fire by a French aeroplane and fell at Bandesapt.

A French airsquadron dropped 25 heavy bombs on the station of Metz Sablons.

Great activity was displayed by artillery on both sides in the Verdun region.

Nothing important occurred elsewhere except for a sharp mining fight in Argonne.

# GERMAN METHODS AT VERDUN.

## "AN ACT OF INSANITY."

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, May 13.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—The military correspondent of the "Times" discusses the German statement that they employed twenty-five divisions at Verdun, while the French had fifty-one, thus attacking an entrenched enemy with half his numbers. The correspondent describes this as an act of insanity and declares that Falkenhayn's only reason for not employing a larger force was lack of men. Some fifteen German divisions, he adds have been thrown this way and that in search of a decision, but strategic measures of this nature are altogether inadequate at the present stage of the war.

# ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS

## GOOD UNDERSTANDING OVER BLOCKADE QUESTION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 17.

In further correspondence regarding the blockade the United States speaking in the sincerest friendship clearly intimates her expectation that Great Britain will take steps to avoid injury to the legitimate trade of the United States.

The British reply outlines the measures taken to alleviate the burdens imposed on neutral seaborne commerce and enumerates the special concessions to the United States.

The reply gives the export figures which prove that the profits of the United States have been equal to or greater than those of Great Britain and points out that the delay in Prize Courts is due to American claimants.

# QUESTION OF TEA TAXES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 17.

In the Commons Mr. McKenna said that he did not propose to impose a tax on foreign tea imported into the United Kingdom equal to the export tax on Indian tea. Whether a rebate could be given of the tax on tea grown in the Empire was a matter for debate.

# CASUALTY LIST.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 16.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Brigadier-General F. J. Heyworth.
Lieutenant E. T. Brown, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieutenant C. F. Bailey, Dublin Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant E. Hoare, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieutenant J. M. Simpson, Engineers.
Second-Lieutenant G .E. Sewart, Durham Light Infantry.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieutenant T. Cartmel, Lancashire Fusiliers.

WOUNDED.

Major R. H. Tatton, East Yorkshires.
Captain A. O. Bishop, Border Regiment.
Captain E .R. Wood, Cambridgeshires.
Lieutenant H. G. Brodley, Grenadiers.
Lieutenant J. Williams, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant W. J. Dean, Engineers.
Second-Lieutenant R. Fidler, Berkshires.
Second-Lieutenant W. J. Ross, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieutenant K. S. Withers, Cheshires.

# COMPULSION BILL.

## AMENDMENTS IN THE LORDS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 18.

It is stated that amendments in the Lords will probably necessitate the return of the Compulsion Bill to the Commons.

Hence the Royal Assent is not likely to be given before May 24th.

# THE BATAVIER EXPLOSION.

## AMERICAN PASSENGER DROWNED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 18.

Two engineers and a steward were killed in an explosion, which occurred in the engine-room, when the Batavier [illegible] blown up. An American passenger was drowned. The ship sank in fifteen minutes.

Three Americans were on board the Fretria.

# REBELLION IN CHINA.

## NO SIGNS OF ABATEMENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 17.

In the House of Commons Lord Robert Cecil said that the rebellion in China showed no signs of abatement. He understood that the moratorium did not affect Chinese Government obligations. Any measures necessary to safeguard British financial interests in China would be taken.

# CONCESSIONS TO GERMANS IN INDIA

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 16.

In the Commons Sir John Rees pointed out that a German firm had concession for radioactive ore in the Nellore District and asked whether the Local Government or the Indian Government possessed or proposed to take powers to cancel such concessions and grant them again to British applicants.

Mr. Chamberlain replied that that was a question of policy which was receiving careful attention.

# BRITISH SUBMARINE CREW'S HEROISM.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 18.

An American writer who has been permitted to visit a damaged British submarine in the dockyard pays a tribute to the remarkable courage of the crew who when that vessel had her bow smashed by a collision with a mine off the enemy coast, sank to the bottom and all took station without orders. Afterwards they rose to the surface and navigated 300 miles of stormy sea to a home port.

# AUSTRALIAN CHAMBERS FAVOUR PREFERENTIAL TARIFFS

(Reuter's Telegram.)

BRISBANE, May 18.

The Australian chambers of commerce have unanimously passed a resolution in favour of preferential tariffs within the Empire and with the Allies, fair and reasonable treatment for neutrals and surtaxed tariffs against enemy countries, also of legislation against dumping after the war.

# ANGLO-INDIAN REGIMENT.

## CHEERFUL RESPONSE IN BENGAL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 18.

At a recruiting meeting held here last night, Mr. W. C. Madge presiding, it was stated by Mr. A C. Atkinson that though they had only touched recruiting so far in Bengal, they had not touched Behar and Orissa and Assam, with the exception of Adra, yet they had 370 men enrolled. Of these 120 had already attested and proceeded for training. Mr. N. Stark said recruiting results so far have been far from discouraging. At a recruiting meeting at Jamalpore, out of 70 young lads 48 came forward that very night. On Monday last there was a recruiting meeting at Sibpur College and out of 43 lads in the hall 35 came forward. Mr. Atkinson went on to say that the youth of the country nor their employees seemed to realise that this was not the time to haggle over terms. If they dallied now, a time would come when they would have to be fetched instead of coming forward voluntarily.

# THE LATE MR. H. W. SUTHERLAND.

## CALCUTTA POSTAL OFFICIALS DEATH IN EAST AFRICA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 18.

The Postmaster General, Bombay, has telegraphed to Mr. W. A. Sutherland, late Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, Rajputana Division, Ajmeer, now at Calcutta, informing him that his son Mr. H. W. Sutherland, Assistant Superintendent of the office of Inspector General R.M.S., Calcutta, and Field Postmaster with the British East African expedition, had died of black-water fever on the 14th instant. On the outbreak of war Mr. H. W. Sutherland was one of the first to apply for the field service. He left Calcutta on 2nd January, 1915, for Mombasa. Subsequently his two brothers and a brother-in-law in Supply and Transport followed suit and went with the Mesopotamian expedition. Besides his three sons and a son-in-law at the front Mr. W. A. Sutherland has two other sons-in-law working in Government factories for munitions. Mr. H. W. Sutherland was only 27 years of age.

# Official and Personal.

The Bombay Government will assemble at Poona on Wednesday the 7th proximo.

The next meetings of the Bombay Legislative Council will be held at the Council Hall, Poona, at 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday the 20th June and Tuesday the 25th July.

Mr. J. G. Cumming will act on the Calcutta High Court bench during the absence on leave of Sir John Woodroffe.

Mr. W. Turner Green, Chartered Accountant, is appointed to be a member of the Bombay Auditors' Council vice the Hon. Mr. T. W. Birkett, resigned.

Mr. Hilary, Secretary of Calcutta Port Commissioners, who recently went home on leave, has applied for permission to join the Royal Field Artillery in which he has been offered a commission. The matter is now before the Government.

# EMPIRE DAY.

## HOISTING OF UNION JACK.

Captain T. Todd R.L., Commissioner and Organising Secretary, Boy Scouts, Bombay Presidency and Hyderabad, has sent us the following official list of days on which the Union Jack is to be hoisted on the Government buildings:—

January 1st, New Year Day.
February 20th, Birthday of Princess Royal.
March 18th, Birthday of Princess Louise.
March 31st, Birthday of Prince Henry.
April 14th, Birthday of Princess Henry of Battenberg.
April 25th Birthday of Princess Mary.
May 1st, Birthday of Duke of Connaught.
May 6th, Anniversary of his Majesty's Accession.
May 24th, Empire Day.
May 25th, Birthday of Princess Christian.
May 26th, her Majesty's Birthday.
June 3rd, his Majesty's Birthday.
June 23rd, Birthday of the Prince of Wales.
July 6th, Anniversary of their Majesties' Wedding and Birthday of Princess Victoria.
July 12, Birthday of Prince John.
October 21st, Trafalgar Day.
November 26th, Birthday of the Queen of Norway.
December 1st, Birthday of Queen Alexandra.
December 14th, Birthday of Prince Albert.
December 20th, Birthday of Prince George.
King's Birthday (Gazetted).

The opening (and closing) by his Majesty of the Sessions of the Houses of Parliament.

I feel sure, writes Captain Todd, that the Union Jack will be displayed all over India and that school children will supply themselves with small Union Jacks to commemorate Empire Day, the 24th May, the greatest day of the British Empire.

# MARTYRDOM OF NURSE CAVELL.

## STRIKING FILM AT THE ALEXANDRA.

When it is remembered, that a couple of notable French playwrights in collaboration produced an intensely absorbing drama founded on the tragic story of the barbarous execution of Nurse Cavell, it was only to be expected that cinema enterprise would not rest satisfied until it had recorded the heroism of this great souled English lady, and the way she was done to death by a posse of German savages, on the plea of military expediency. The tale, as it will be told at the Alexandra Cinema, commencing from to-morrow evening, has been very capably worked up, and though it is not wholly devoid of a little excusable imagination, the incidents in the absorbing tragedy are produced with a wealth of detail and realism which is remarkable, the film from first to last being free from absurd exaggerations and inconsistencies, which often tend to mar many otherwise capable productions.

(Continued from Column 6.)

men used to bathe and catch tortoises. There was very little to do in the hours off duty when they were not digging or manning loop-holes, and on active service the British soldier amuses himself with strange pets. He will catch and train anything that comes to hand from a bear cub to a cockchafer, and he does not bother his head about the natural history of the beast. In Mesopotamia the tortoise is the companion of his exile. When captured a string is tied to his leg and he is put over the parapet to graze. An animal who died under this diet, the pensioner of a Scot, was solemnly buried with an identification disc.

TRENCH NOMENCLATURE.

There is nothing frivolous in the nomenclature of the trenches which begin with the designation for regiments and brigades and as they approach nearer the Turkish lines and in a climax of patriotism with "King Street," "Queen Street," "Prince Street" and "Emperor Street." The only official concession to sentiment or humour is "Balmoral Castle" near "Highland Post." "Hannah Mansions" was suggested, but discouraged, yet the spirit of the British soldier has found expression especially in the neighbourhood of the marsh. Round the corner there is a finger-post "To Kut"; another makes it "Two miles to Dundee." The cutting to an ambulance is named "Harley Street." I found a mouldy ration biscuit nailed to the parapet and under it the inscription "Give us this day our daily bread."

All this network of streets and habitations is empty now, deserted as Pompeii or Babylon. The men who made them are digging other mansions underground. The humours they have written on the wall remain; but there are none to read them save the incurious Arab. Our exit from El Hannah was more dramatic than our entry there; and there is matter in it for another letter.

# MESOPOTAMIA.

## A PHASE OF TRENCH LIFE.

### SNIPING IN THE MARSHES.

(By "Eye-witness" in Mesopotamia.)

ABU ROMAN, April 16.

The battle of the El Orah, otherwise known as El Hannah, or the Suwacha Marsh, on January 21st, when we found the Turks too strongly entrenched to be dislodged by an attack in the open, was the beginning of trench-warfare. The conditions of France were repeated in Mesopotamia with modifications and there were constant affairs of patrols, listening posts and picquets in No-man's-land. This phase was continued on the left bank for two and a half months from January 21st, the day of the battle, till we captured the position on the morning of April 5th.

WITHIN HAIL OF THE ENEMY

But the area covered by our trenches was deeper than anything on the same line of front in Flanders. When our firing line was within 70 yards of the enemy's fire entanglements, the whole labyrinth of parallels and communication trenches on a 1,200 yards front was made up of some 16 miles of trenches and sap-work. In France one was glad to be out of the trenches into billets, but here there were no resources to fall back on in camp, no luncheon parties at Bethune or Estaries. I heard a regiment that was going to be relieved by another grumble at having to pack up and move. In the trenches there was always the mild excitement of a little sniping and the Turks never bothered us much with their shells. When it rained, of course, one was glad to be back in camp.

On our left was the river, our right, the Marsh. On the river side one was a little cramped in the trenches, but by the Marsh there were open spaces, dead ground where one could breathe the air and stretch one's legs. By the end of March the lake had encroached on the Turkish position, flooding out 200 yards or more of trenches and leaving their wire-entanglements in the water. One could sit on the parapet here and enjoy the view almost within hail of the enemy. The crack of bullets on the hard clay a few feet from one's head only added to the general sense of peace and security, for we were screened from frontal fire and the ground on our right between us and the water had become too dangerous for snipers. There the body of "Abdul" or "Herbert," as he was variously called, lay out as a warning to the adventurous Turk, just too far from us to be offensive; and snipers' pits pointed to the activities of a week ago.

LIKE GOING INTO THE COUNTRY.

After the caked mud and dust and glare of Orah Camp, it was pleasant to spend a day or two in the trenches by the Suwacha marsh. Trench dwellers in other parts of the lines where life was hard and monotonous, will fulminate at this description, but to a visitor it was like going into the country out of the town. One sat on a bank and watched the birds, and listened to the larks, and looked out towards the snow rim of the Pusht. The nearest ridge is little more than thirty miles, but it does not look seven; and the deep purple gorges which open into the plain draw one as passes always do, though in war time the call of the mountains is stronger. It would be easy to pack a mule and go off with a shot gun into the hills; soon one would be amongst Alpine flowers under the snow. But one would need half a battalion for escort. The peaceful deserted looking plain swarms with concealed Arabs who would cut your throat for the clothes you have on you, and have done the same by travellers since man can remember without pretext of war.

We have no love for the Tigris Arabs who have none of the decencies which are supposed to leaven the iniquity of primitive man and we chuckled at a trick which was played them the other day by an officer in the——th who went out shooting before breakfast with an escort of twenty-one men. He started early in the morning and left sixteen of his sepoys in a nullah. Armed with a shot-gun and accompanied by the other five he made a circuit of the ambush, beating the scrub for patridge and hare. Soon a body of Arabs appeared on the horizon and for a long time they hesitated to close in. To encourage them the Captain Sahib ostentatiously sent his small escort back to Camp. This increased the apparent odds in the Arabs' favour by some ten to one and they were emboldened to come on. The British Officer took to his legs, the sepoys in the nullah held their fire till the "buddoos" were well on them and four saddles were emptied at the first fusillade.

THE GARDEN LAND.

The ground between the trenches which lay to the south of the river, being swept by bullets and little trodden, attained something like lushness. There were some homely unobtrusive flowers here, shepherd's purse, dwarf mallow, wild barley and a yellow trefoil, and in one place, where a small camp had been pegged out, the mown grass gave out the smell of fresh hay. From the observation tower in the camp one could see two streaks of yellow like bright scarves laid across the mud, the only colour in view for miles. It was the flower of the wild mustard. One plot lay among our own trenches, the other in "No-man's-land." We gathered and ate it. It was bitter and stringent, but it was the only green vegetable we were likely to taste for many a long month. All this ground was the battlefield of the 21st January and the Sappers as they dug stirred up memories and exhaltations. This is a depressing aspect of trench life. It would be a good text for one of Shakespeare's fools to moralise upon that our generous, responsive, companionable, human clay should become as offensive in death as an ass or a mule. There were pools on the marsh side of the trenches in which the

(Continued in Column 5.)

## PARISIAN FASHIONS.

### VOGUE OF THE NEW FRILL VEIL.

Nothing has created a greater sensation in the world of millinery than the adoption of the quaint yet eminently up-to-date veil trimmings that are making so strong an appeal to the artist hat designers of Paris, writes a correspondent in the "Pall Mall Gazette". So popular is this fashion across the Channel that practically every other hat that arrives from Paris shows some sign of the new form of trimming.

Whether this somewhat outre fashion will appeal as universally to English women remains to be seen—for, although the shop windows and the milliners' showrooms are full of hats of this description, one notices comparatively few models of this sort being actually worn in the streets or at smart shows.

Still, there is something very picturesque and charming about the new fashion which reminds one rather of a yashmak than a veil, for the new frills only reach a few inches below the brim, standing away from the face in crinoline fashion. Needless to say, all such drapery needs to be arranged by a master hand if it is to prove really becoming, while it is equally imperative that it should be made of suitable fabric. Tulle somewhat heavily embroidered with a coarse cord-like thread and cut out at the edge like lace is particularly attractive for this purpose; while hats that are worn as mourning have their crowns draped with hem-stitched tulle of finest texture, the border reaching no further than the tip of the nose.

Yet another form of the same kind of trimming is a deep double frill made of tulle that is placed round the top of the crown of a small toque-like hat. The top portion stands high up over the crown, somewhat like a cock's comb, while the lower frill droops two or three inches below the brim, from which it flares in the most approved fashion. Holding the frill in place are six full-blown silk roses set at intervals round the crown. Needless to say, the tulle used for this purpose is of the airiest description, so thin and fragile that it calls for constant renewal.

For the rest, the most popular type of millinery is that trimmed with ribbon and showing ribbon draped crowns and large upstanding loopbows that are invisibly wired so as to retain their upright position. Round jam-pot toques made of fancy straw and absolutely devoid of brim are given breadth by a trimming of flat ribbon-bows set broadly across the front. Such trimming is made of the widest width silk cut on the cross and crushed into large outstanding propeller bows.

Treble rows of ribbon frills mounting tier above tier form yet another novelty, while made-up wings that show such exaggerated proportions from base to tip that they were never found on living bird, are also being pressed into service to help achieve that tall trimming which towers above the curiously low-crowned millinery worn this season.

#### DESIGNS IN HATS.

Another fashion worth making a note of is a feeling for single lancer plumes that are being used by a great many of the best hat designers. The popularity of ostrich feathers is also practically demonstrated by every other well-dressed woman that one meets. Indeed, it is no uncommon thing to find hats wreathed with light tan-coloured or pale grey ostrich feather mounts worn by the majority of women at the smartest shows. Even flowers are now being made of coloured ostrich plumage. These are most effective and will be generally used to adorn the new fancy coloured straw hats as the spring advances.

Tulle crowned hats of exaggerated proportion are also going to be very generally worn during the next few months. Many of these show high sugar-loaf crowns wired into position and allied to closely packed wreaths made of tiny artificial flowers or leaves; while a novelty used in place of these are broad wreaths made of closely set pinked ribbon ruches which give the effect of tiny coloured flowers in massed formation. Large dragon flies comprised of iridescent coloured straws form yet another new trimming that proves very effective and possesses the charm of originality. These are worn placed singly in front of wide-brimmed sailor hats made of light blue, green, or purple straw that has a metallic hue.

Black lisere straw is almost exclusively used for hats for wear on smart occasions, bitant cost, continues to hold a prominent the same being trimmed with big fancy mounts of gourrah or natural coloured paradise plumage that, in spite of its exorplace in many of the big milliners' showrooms.

Except on the new tricorn shapes, which show wide brims rolled like parchment scrolls, ospreys are seldom to be seen; when they do make their appearance they are of the expensive comet variety set at right angles so as to give a wide effect. Even some of the smartest three-cornered hats are being trimmed with flowers instead of ospreys, big pompom bunches of thistledown, or closely packed clusters of black and yellow cowslips set high on the front of the crown being a favourite form of trimming.

The watteau or shepherdess hats tipped over the face in front and lifted high behind so that the entire back dressing of the coiffure is shown are much favoured by young girls. These are daintily wreathed with flowers and tied across, the back with gay coloured ribbons, a style that every hairdresser points out has been prepared in readiness for the coming revival of curls that will be worn bunched high at the back of the head or drooping low on the nape of the neck. Indeed, the most casual study of the new modes all point to the passing of the tightly swathed coiffure in the near future, when we shall no longer be able to tuck all our hair away under close-fitting jam-pot shaped headgear.

BLOUSE OF CERULEAN-BLUE TAFFETA OVER A PLEATED SLIP OF NINON.

The little waistcoat and collar are of black velvet.

#### IRONING AT HOME.

Crepe de Chine and cotton crepe are the favourite fabrics of the girl who is economising by doing her own ironing. She speaks enthusiastically of both materials, and she handles them cleverly, writes the "Manchester Guardian." For it is quite common now to find that the educated girl can wash and iron her own blouses and finery generally, and she makes a point of doing her own lingerie when it is made of crepe, either silken or cotton. The latter wants no ironing at all; it is simply washed and shaken, then allowed to dry slowly. As most know, silken fabrics are best when ironed damp, and there is a general realisation of the fact that a knowledge of laundry work is a valuable asset. For some time now classes have been held in the London County Council schools, and there are many who acquired their technical knowledge in the day-classes, while others took advantage of training in the evening schools.

Laundry work, in fact, is beginning to rank along with the fancy work that used to be looked upon as the accomplishment of the well-educated young woman. In many of the hostels where workers live in community there are well-appointed laundries, and the girls have their special evenings, when they go into that section of the house and set about their task in a thoroughly business like fashion. Washing and ironing is not so easy as might appear at a superficial glance. Now that soap and all the other ingredients of a satisfactory laundry outfit cost so much it is just as well that expert hands should deal with them. Technicalities are connected with blueing, bleaching, and the use of alkalis and acids, and a good laundress chooses the soap she applies with due regard to the properties of the water available.

It is not in washing and ironing garments of crepe alone that the industrious girl of to-day is utilising time and knowledge. Many are making their own underwear and blouses. They find good patterns easily, and they gladly recognise the fact that ideas as to cutting and shaping tend to introduce simple and easily-managed models. Much depends on the graceful outline of such articles, and a great deal is done in the way of hand embroidery and the introduction of lace. With the need for economy there has come to the English girl a genuine desire to make the best of the fabrics at her disposal, and to develop her own skill in the direction of home industry.


# A PAGE FOR THE HOME.

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# THE LATE SIR PHEROZE-SHAH M. MEHTA.

### AN APPRECIATION.

The following appreciation appears in the latest number of "The Elphinstonian":—

From the educational institutions, established under the glowing inspiration of so noble a genius as that of Mountstuart Elphinstone, issued a band of noble youths thoroughly imbued with the sentiment that the education which they had received was given to them not only to promote their own worldly advancement, but to devote it at the same time to the grateful performance of what that education taught them; that it was their sacred duty to help, in however humble a way, in making the foreign rule of the country, under which their country had been placed by the inscrutable dispensation of Providence, a blessing to them both. The most illustrious of these was the trio of Pherozeshah Merwanji Mehta, Kashinath Tryambak Telang, and Mahadev Govind Ranade, who all under that gifted philosophic scholar, Sir Alexander Grant, underwent a severe discipline which eventully prepared them for the active public life they subsequently led. It will be readily admitted that no three persons in their respective pulic careers have moulded their contemporaries for good more than they. It is owing to them that Bombay came to be recognised as the centre of statesmanship and sobriety. But the most gifted and illustrious of that trio of great Elphinstonians was undoubtedly Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, whose death has been mourned throughout the country by prince and peasant alike, as a personal loss.

Whatever distinction and success Sir Pherozeshah attained must be ascribed to the quality of the education he received at the Elphinstone College which has supplied more eminent leaders of public opinion in this country than any other single educational institution, or perhaps all other colleges in this country. It was a singularly lucky circumstance for him that he had an accomplished Principal of worldwide fame in the person of the late Sir Alexander Grant the translator and expounder of the ethics of Aristotle at Oxford. After passing his Matriculation, Pherozeshah Mehta joined the Elphinstone College, and in 1864 passed the B.A. examination. He became an M.A. in another six months and Sir Alexander Grant nominated him a Fellow of the College. Sir Alexander Grant was also anxious to see that young Pherozeshah should be sent to England to complete his education there, and from the words he wrote in forwarding the application form of "Mr. Pherozeshah Merwanji Mehta, M.A., Dakshina Fellow, Elphinstone College, for the Hon. Mr. Rustomji's benefaction," for the study of law in England, it appears that the qualities which distinguished Sir Pherozeshah in his later life were also noticed by his Guru in the lecture room as well as on the cricket-field. "He," wrote Sir Alexander, "is in every way worthy of the benefaction which he seeks. He is on the whole the best student of all I have had to do with in the Elphinstone College. He has good abilities, industry, good sense, modesty and excellent character and remarkably gentlemanly and pleasing manners. From much association with him on the cricket-field as well as in the lecture-room I can testify to his manliness and courage which I think the committee will consider valuable qualifications.

"I beg you will lay before them this letter and say to them with all respect that should their choice fall upon Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta, I shall cordially congratulate the honourable founder of this benefaction of the worthy character of the young man selected to represent himself and the Parsee community in England."

#### ENTRY INTO PUBLIC LIFE.

That Sir Pherozeshah fulfilled the hopes entertained by Sir Alexander is apparent from the great tributes that have been paid to his memory by the highest and lowest in this country.. His public activities were varied and in everything that he did he was an easy first. In whatever he undertook, be it in the direction of municipal reform, financial reform or educational reform, he invariably exhibited his strong personality and still stronger common sense which, as we all know, is an uncommon commodity, and cannot be found in mediocrities, howsoever exalted they may be. He was the first Indian of the day in the eminence of a practical intellect, the ascendancy of popular estimation and the weight of achievement both in his private capacity and in his public career as a statesman. In Bombay itself he was an "Uncrowned King," as Parnell was in Ireland during the long League agitation. Sir Pherozeshah was the father of that Municipal Act which gave to Bombay its unique constitution. He guided its administration with marvellous tact and ability since the time of Lord Reay. There are few municipalities in which popular representation has so justified itself as in Bombay. Despite the attractions of the larger arena of Imperial politics, he with untiring industry and striking self-abnegation sacrificed a great portion of his time in the sphere of Local self-government. Had he done nothing else than exalt this high ideal of true citizenship before his countrymen, he would have been remembered as a man who did for the city of his birth what nobody has done in the world. Let the rising generation of young men profit by the example of Sir Pherozeshah and let each of them strive to emulate his brilliant and unique municipal career.

The University of Bombay too has had no greater and no more constant servant. Opinions may differ as to his views on several subjects that came up for discussion before the Senate during recent years, but the fight that he put up in the cause of what is termed liberal education even at the risk of being called old-fashioned in these days of specialisation and technical education, elicited the admiration of even his opponents. It was because of Sir Pherozeshah's efforts that the unpopular proposal for the abolition of the Matriculation Examination was thrown out. The reports of the proceedings of the Council Chamber bear testimony to his constant interest in the welfare of students and educational institutions. Educational questions figured largely in his budget speeches. Nothing was too small for him where the interests of students were concerned. It will be surely interesting to learn that several years ago the dilatoriness of the Public Works Department in white-washing the Elphinstone College building was the object of an animated speech by him in the local Legislative Council. He was also ready to help in any functions in connection with his College, and his interest in the Elphinstonian Society is well-known. It was only a year ago that he was appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University, an honour which should have fittingly been conferred on him more than a decade ago. And it was a matter of deep regret that he was not able to receive the last great honour that his *Alma-Mater* had decided to pay him, namely the honorary degree of LL.D.

#### "LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION."

This is hardly a place to speak about the services rendered by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta in the sphere of Indian politics. He represented the Bombay Corporation in the Bombay Legislative Council since that body was given the right to send its re-presentative. He once represented Bombay in the Imperial Legislative Council. He was the joint founder of the East Indian Association, founder and first secretary of the Bombay Presidency Association, and the "Master of the Indian National Congress." In both the Legislative Councils he was practically the "leader of the opposition," but endowed with great powers of independence and eloquence, Sir Pherozeshah never abused his gifts to embarrass Government. He never allowed himself to be the advocate of negative and carping criticism of Government measures or opposed them for the sake of opposition. In the words of his Excellency Lord Willingdon, Government found in him "a strong and resourceful opponent if he thought we were wrong, a warm and loyal supporter if he thought we were right a fearless critic in his public life, but one who never allowed his public disagreement to interfere with his personal friendship." He also never pandered to popular prejudices and many, who have seen him cheered for five minutes every time that he appeared on a public platform in Bombay will be surprised to learn that on two occasions several years ago, he had to face hissing by his unfriendly audiences.

It has been well said by an admirer that with Lord Mansfield he could defy his traducers to point out "a single action in my life, where the popularity of the times ever had the smallest influence upon my determination." Though a son of Parsi parents he belonged to no community in particular. He was *solely* neither a Parsi nor a Hindu nor a Mahomedan. He was a cosmopolitan citizen of India. In the early eighties, when a certain Parsee editor affecting to pose as a true Parsee tried to persuade people to make Sir Pherozeshah out to be otherwise, the latter reported that "a Parsee is a truer and better Parsee, the more he is attached to the land which gave him birth, the more he is bound in brotherly relation and affection to the children of the soil which helped us in our hour of need, which gave us kindly hospitality in exile, and which has given us shelter and nourishment for 1200 years." A writer in a Lahore paper, perhaps thinking that he was saying something excruciatingly funny and sarcastic about him, dubbed him Babu Pherozeshah Mehta, but Sir Pherozeshah took it as a compliment and referring to it at a public dinner held in his honour at Calcutta said: "If I have spoken and acted in my life so as to be regarded as a Babu in Bengal, as a Sikh in the Punjab, as a Madrasi in Madras and a Mahomedan among Mahomedans everywhere, then I am sure I have not gone far wrong, but have on the contrary proved myself what we should all strive to be, a true and faithful son of the country, and a true and faithful Indian. So much credit, gentlemen, I will accept for my self." He made immense personal sacrifices by devoting his time to the good of his city and country, but he would not allow others to say that. He once told his admirers that if he had been a successful lawyer he was indebted for it to the country and the Government under which he lived, and "was it asking too much, that they must give up a portion of their profits and prosperity which they owed to their country, for the sake of doing good to the country" In such spirit and with such ideals he worked in the cause of his country. During the rather troublous years of the swadeshi and boycott agitation he was perhaps the only leader who was not carried off his feet, and he was charged by his enemies with indifference to the industrial regeneration of India. But few know that in the early seventies Sir Pherozeshah, in conjunction with some friends who were keen in their born enthusiasm to promote the industries and arts of India, had started a soap factory and lost every pie of their money.

It has been sometimes asserted that he was eminently a practical man, but that there was a tinge of idealism of his own in him cannot be doubted. He was never tired of making a public confession of his faith. Often and again he declared that he was an inveterate, robust optimist. He believed in divine guidance through human agency. It may be the fatalism of the East, but it is an active fatalism which recognises that the human wheels of the machinery must activity work to fulfil their appointed task. This faith always saved him from the despair that seized more impatient souls like those who, a few years ago, preached a gospel of despondency. As he once said, he always sought hope and consolation in the words of a poet: "I have not made the world and He that bath made it will guide it."

#### A STRIKING PERSONALITY.

It is no wonder that Sir Pherozeshah came to occupy the position of a leader. There was something distinguishing in his very appearance. His figure was strikingly graceful and commanding, his features were high and noble. If found in a crowd and not known, he was one of those men about whom questions would be asked and whispers would be heard. His handsome face beaming with intelligence was set off to advantage by his perfect manners. He had the easy grace of a man of mode. Eloquence, though a bad master, is a singularly useful servant of a public man. Possessing in full measure this divine gift of eloquence, Sir Pherozeshah used it to its best advantage. What has been said of the oratory of Gladstone by Lord Bryce was applicable to Sir Pherozeshah as well. "There was a lively imagination which enabled him to relieve even dull matter by pleasing figures together with a large command of quotations and illustrations. There were powers of sarcasm, powers, however, which he rarely used preferring the summer lightening of banter to the thunderbolts of invective. There was an admirable lucidity and accuracy in his exposition, there was art in the disposition and marshalling of his arguments, there was a delightful variety and grace of appropriate gesture. But above and beyond everything else, which enthralled the listener, there stood out four qualities: two of them were merits of substance—inventiveness and elevation; two were merits of delivery—force in the manner, expressive modulation in the voice." This was the secret of the great hold that Gladstone had over his countrymen, and it was equally true, if not truer still, of the position of Sir Pherozeshah. If he had been born in England and gone to the House of Commons, he could certainly have become the leader of the House. His speeches betray his wide range of knowledge derived from the latest publications; and the dullest debates in the Municipal Corporation he often enlivened with appropriate anecdotes from the writings of Dickens, Thackeray and Stevenson. In personal habits he was almost conservative. One hardly ever saw him in public in any other dress than his shining *pagree*, his black frock coat with velvet collar, his gray trousers, and his horse-shoe tie-pin. In these days of motor-cars he stuck to his carriage and pair. He never shaved his whiskers, though clean shaving is the mode of the moment.

Sir Pherozeshah has gone, and the like of him is not to be found to-day in this country. But it is to be hoped that the same impulse and the same sense of duty which guided Sir Pherozeshah will be the main guiding motives of the part which the succeeding generations take in public affairs, notwithstanding numerous temptations to sink into apathy and indifference. Let us conclude with a poetical passage which always inspired Sir Pherozeshah:

"At least, not rotting like a weed,
But having sown some generous seed
Fruitful of further thought and deed
To pass, when life her light withdraws,
Not void of righteous self-applause,
Nor in a merely selfish cause,

In some good cause, not in mine own,
To perish, wept for, honoured, known,
And like a warrior overthrown,
Whose eyes are dim, in the glorious tear,
When soiled with noble dust, he hears
His Country's war-song thrill his ears,
Then dying of a mortal stroke,
What time the foeman's line is broke,
And all the war is roll'd in smoke."

---

At the conclusion of the present cases before the special tribunal at Mandalay, which is expected to be by the third week of June, further sedition cases will be tried.


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Mr. Mhatre's work is an example of what Indian genius, trained in a modern environment, can achieve, notwithstanding difficulties in the way.—*"The Bombay Chronicle."*

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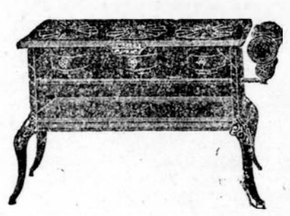

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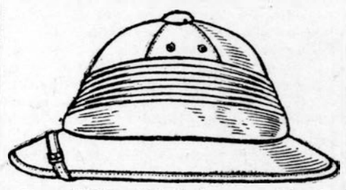

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